The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

THE LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF BOTH HOUSES—A BILL TO REPEAL THE GREY NUN LAW—ADDRESS OF SPEAKER HUSTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876.

This morning at 11 o'clock the State Legislature held the first regular meeting of the session and completed its organization. There was a full attendance in both houses, and it was generally remarked that a more respectable and intelligent body of men had never assembled in the Capitol. The Senate was particularly noticeable in this respect, and it was the universally expressed opinion that never in any former year had so many well-known and distinguished men assembled "around the circle." The proceedings were of the usual routine character, but they were conducted with a harmony and absence of noise and confusion which was as noteworthy as it was commendable. In the Upper House an appropriate prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Clark, and then after the "iron-clad oath" had been administered to thirty-two Senators, the President of the Senate, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, delivered the usual address. After the reading of the address the usual routine of electing officers was gone through with, and then Senator Starbuck presented the petition of Judson W. Breed, who contests the seat of Senator Vedder, and Senator Booth presented a similar document from William Laimbeer, who contests the seat of Mr. Gerard. Both papers were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Senator Woodin created a slight sensation by offering the first bill of the session. It provides for the repeal of the act amending the act incorporating the Sisterhood of Grey Nuns. It will be remembered that this shameful measure was, by Democratic influence, pushed through the Legislature last Winter. Gov. Tilden had intimated that he would recommend the repeal of the act, but Senator Woodin, it will be observed, has been before him in the good work.

Following the regular order of business, Mr. Jacobs being in the chair, Mr. Cole moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him of the election of a President *pro tem.*, (Judge Robertson,) and the organization of the Senate. The Senator from Kings, with that sly humor for which he is noted, appointed as such committee Senators Cole and John Morrissey. The former blushing like a school boy, went up to his colleague, and, as is customary, presented his arm. Mr. Morrissey with a coolness and unconcern which was in marked contrast to the confusion of Senator Cole quietly took it, and the two proceeded to the Executive chamber. Here they were met by the Governor, who bowed very pleasantly to each, and looking at Morrissey said, smiling, "I am very pleased to see you." The committee then discharged their duty and returned to the Senate. Soon afterward the Governor's Message was read, and the upper house adjourned.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock and went to business without delay. The chamber was as usual on such occasions occupied in every part, nearly every member being in his seat, and the space set apart for non-members being crowded to excess. Secretary of State Bigelow was ready to swear in members, and Mr. Husted took a seat near the desk. The Clerk of the last Legislature, Mr. Calkins, called the Assembly to order, as provided by law, and the swearing in of the members, under the new oath against bribery, very soon followed. The members were sworn in by county delegations, the proceedings occupying a little over an hour. This done, the election of the officers succeeded, and Mr. Husted was elected by 70 votes against 56 for Richard U. Sherman. The new Speaker immediately took the chair, and in his usual clear and emphatic tones delivered the following speech, every point of which was greeted with applause:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I cannot be insensible to the very gratifying manner in which you have chosen me to preside over the House. Sincerely grateful for the honor, and relying upon your hearty co-operation, I shall seek in the performance of every duty to justify your confidence. It is your good fortune to assemble at a time when every propitious circumstance of patriotic sentiment and ripe public condition conspires to prepare the way for a service equally advantageous to the State and honorable to yourselves. With the opening of the Centennial era and with the direction of general thought to questions of practical administration, the public mind has been newly and profoundly awakened to the importance of a higher and purer tone in public affairs. It earnestly calls for retrenchment of expenditure, for relief from taxation, for an honest and wholesome management of the public works, and for the best results in every branch of the public service. Divided as the people may be upon political questions they are united in the demand for good government. As their chosen and trusted representatives it will be your duty, as it will be your wish and your pride, to respond to this high requirement, cordially and fully counseling together, with no purpose other than to subserve the best public interest, you will aim to enact such wise and efficient measures as will meet every just expectation. You will seek, not so much temporary and delusive effect, as permanent and thorough reform. In striking at abuses you will labor to correct systems. It will especially be expected of you in these times of severity to relieve the public burdens, and the opportunity is yours, with prudent action, of making your session gratefully remembered for its large reduction of taxation. In this work of securing the best government it may not be unfortunate that the executive and legislative departments are so divided that each will be a check upon the other. But the power of originating and enacting laws is yours, and with it is a responsibility which you will be prepared to assume. A great reform has already been wrought by constitutional amendment, not only in the prohibition of what has been the chief source of fraud and abuse in connection with the public works, but in the wider sphere of general administration. You will be called to consider whether still other amendments adopted by the last Legislature extending this work and simplifying the systems of management shall meet your approval. Among other subjects of importance, the reapportionment of the State will command your attention. New-York is the first of the States in commercial and political importance, the broadest in its communications, the most diversified in its interests, in population an eighth, and in wealth nearly a fourth of the entire Union. To legislate for so imperial a commonwealth is a work worthy of the most honorable ambition, as it is a task demanding the best thought. Much, however, of the general legislation required by the new constitution was enacted at the last session, and special legislation it will be your desire so far as possible to avoid. With prompt but well considered action upon such matters as must engage your attention, you may hope for a short session, and for the return of your trust to the people with its stamp of their approval upon your work. The time and the circumstances are auspicious; patriotic memories and high resolves fill the public mind. Proving yourselves truly the representatives of the people in their best purposes, you will make your session worthy of its noble Centennial associations.

At the conclusion of Mr. Husted's address Mr. Johnson was elected Clerk, the committees to wait on the Senate and on the Governor were appointed, and other formalities gone through with; and the Governor's Message came in a few minutes. This document was read by relays. Mr. Johnson attacked it first, but gave out at the statistical tables. Mr. Calkins relieved him, and continued the reading till he, too, fell back exhausted, and Mr. Johnson, who had refreshed himself with a glass of water and a brief walk in the open air, came back and finished the document. Jacob Worth made a motion that the Message lie on the table and be printed. This was a mistake, and caused some perplexity, but on the suggestion of the Speaker he withdrew his motion, and Mr. Sloane straightened things out by moving that the Message be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole, which was done. The usual resolution in regard to the Legislative printing was adopted; a committee was appointed to count ballots and do other business connected with the drawing for seats in the afternoon, and a joint resolution was offered that the Legislature adjourn from Wednesday to Tuesday morning. This was tabled under the rule, and the Assembly took its recess.

The drawing for seats proved to be as amusing yet tedious as it always has been. The members were sent to cool their heels in the cloak-room, and as each name was drawn from the box, the lucky or unlucky individual walked in and chose his seat. The first to do this was Townsend D. Cox, formerly State Senator. Then followed a dozen or more members from the rural districts, one of whom took Tom Fields' old seat, whereat there was some laughter, which was increased when another new member took Mr. Husted's well-known chair. The row on which this is placed used to have Smith Weed, Batcheller, and Dominick Roche for occupants, and was known as the "Lively Corner," in opposition to "Sleepy Hollow" on the other side of the Chamber. The "Corner" was speedily filled up by members at present unknown to fame. Mr. Hayes, the first New-York man drawn, took Mr. Alvord's old seat on the middle aisle. Strahan took the seat next to him. Sloane took a good place about the middle of the chamber. Jacob Worth was distressed by having to make his choice from a half-dozen of the last vacant places, and Hamilton Fish fared no better, a little manœuvre by which it was attempted to keep a seat for him having ignominously failed. On the whole the places were very fairly distributed.

THE COMMITTEES.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CITIES—THE CHAIRMANSHIPS OF HOUSE COMMITTEES GIVING MR. HUSTED SOME TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The composition of the Senate committees presents some difficulties, which will prevent their announcement till after the adjournment. They will not be announced until next Tuesday, certainly, and it may be a day or so later. The principal committee is that on Cities, and the make-up of this is the chief subject of consideration. Mr. Woodin will of course be Chairman and Mr. Booth second. Mr. Wagner will be on it and so will Mr. Baaden. With the Republican and German elements thus represented the only question to be considered is who shall represent the two Democratic parties of Tammany and Anti-Tammany. Mr. Robertson has this under advisement. There will be little change in the committees as a whole, and the old members will retain generally the positions they occupied in the last Senate, to which their experience entitles them. Mr. Moore, of the Seventeenth District, will be Chairman of the Committee on Banks, and the other leading committees will be headed by the gentlemen named in THE TIMES of yesterday. Mr. Robertson was appointed by the Senate to the head of the Judiciary Committee, and he will be on no other. In the last Senate he had a place on four additional committees.

The contest over the chairmanships of the principal committees of the House has this evening become somewhat exciting. Yesterday it was understood that Husted had the list complete, and that the committees would be announced to-morrow. This impression was a correct one. To-day, however, there were so many influences brought to bear upon the Speaker that he was obliged to make several changes in his programme, and just now it is only definitely settled that Mr. Fish is to be Chairman of Cities, and Mr. Sloan of Ways and Means. Announcements regarding other committees are not authoritative and need not be credited. To-morrow evening there is to be a consultation on the matter, and the announcement will be made promptly on Thursday morning. The Legislature will then adjourn until Tuesday, when the real business of what promises to be a short but active session will begin.

SPEAKER HUSTED SERENADED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Late to-night Speaker Husted was serenaded at the Delevan House, and in returning his thanks for the honor made a very happy speech. He recalled the promises which had been made by the Republican Party during the campaign, and assured his hearers that every one of those promises would be carried out by the present Legislature.

THE PEOPLE VS. GEORGE D. LORD.

ARGUMENTS AS TO THE COUNTS OF INDICTMENT—A QUESTION RAISED AS TO WHETHER THE LAW OF 1869 REPEALS THAT OF 1853—THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—The question raised by Mr. Cogswell last night in the case of The People of the State vs. George D. Lord, as to whether the counts of the indictment come under the bribery statutes of 1853 or those of 1869; and further, whether the last-named statute repeals in part or whole those of 1853 or not, was argued at length this morning by Mr. Cogswell for the defense, and by Judge J. M. Humphreys for the prosecution. Judge Daniels' decision on the argument of the morning, was rendered substantially as follows: That the position of the defense in this point was well taken, and cited cases that had been before the Court of Appeals in this State, where the rule was laid down, and which has been taken here was sustained and sanctioned; that rule, as a general rule, is not and never is open to controversy, and where the statute of 1869 covers the statute of 1853, and where it adds offenses, there the former statute is repealed by implication, and the two cannot stand together. The question first comes up as to whether the statute of 1869 includes the entire subject matter of the statute of 1853, for all general purposes. There was no doubt in the mind of the court that the subject matter contained in the statute of 1853 is entirely within that of 1869, with the exception of, perhaps, that relied on by the counsel for the prosecution relating to the criminality of him who entertains negotiations of bribery. It was claimed by the prosecution that this provision is not embodied in the statute of 1869, and hence the statute of 1869 does not include all the subject matter of the statute of 1853. The court was inclined to think this construction of the statute of 1869 could not be sustained, as there were provisions in itincluding the necessary clause in substance.

Judge Daniels added that he must decide that the statute of 1869 not only included all the provisions of the statute of 1853, but a much larger class of cases also, and that persons holding office by virtue of the statutes of the State, or of the Constitution, were liable equally under this statute and that it was the direct design to affect the act of 1853 by the act of 1869, in his opinion, and decided that the prosecution had only the right to challenge the five persons, and that the case must be made out and governed under the statute of 1869, without referring to the statute of 1853, which has been repealed by the new publication. After the rendering of the decision the work of impaneling the jury was continued, and five out of a new panel of fourteen was obtained, making ten secured thus far. The court then adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

THE CONVENING OF CONGRESS.

AN EFFORT TO REDUCE THE STATE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES—A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN AID OF THE CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The House will have before it, when it meets to-morrow, the propositions to abolish the iron-clad oath and declare complete amnesty. It is not likely that this subject will be pressed, as the Committee on Appropriations must get some of its bills before the House as soon as possible. Mr. Holman, who is second on the committee, still thinks the expenditures of the Government may be cut down $40,000,000, or even $45,000,000 or $50,000,000, without impairing the Government service. He points out three bills where the greater part of this may be done as those which provide for the consular and diplomatic service, and the Army and the Navy. The Consular and Diplomatic bill will be first reached, and he says the House will make the most serious and persistent efforts to secure a great reduction in the cost of this service. The saving to the Government would be a very small part of the $40,000,000 which Mr. Holman proposes to save, if the entire expenditure for the State Department and foreign intercourse were cut off, for the estimates for the department expenditures for the next fiscal year are only $1,601,000. For foreign expenses proper, the estimates are only $1,352,000, which is $80,000 less than the appropriations for the present fiscal year. There is, perhaps, some concealed object in attacking this bill, or else Mr. Holman is mistaken in supposing that the House will single it out for a special cutting down. He is in favor of numerous radical changes in the laws, as, for instance, the consolidation of all the South American missions into one, or rather giving the business of the missions to Consuls instead of Ministers. There will be an interesting debate on the proposition to save the Treasury a few thousand dollars in keeping up our connection with other nations of the world, since salaries in the diplomatic service are now ridiculously small compared with those paid by other Governments.

A bill will be introduced in the House on Monday next providing for an appropriation of $1,500,000 to the Centennial Exhibition, and an effort made to pass it under suspension of the rules. The Centennial authorities say the emergency is such that immediate action by Congress is necessary. If the appropriation is to be made it should be made at the earliest possible day, and if it is to be refused that fact should be known, so that an effort may be made to obtain by subscription from the people of the country the amount absolutely required to successfully inaugurate the Exhibition. The Centennial authorities have little hope of obtaining the additional sum needed by subscription, and express belief that a refusal on the part of Congress to make the appropriation asked will seriously endanger the success of the enterprise.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met to-day, but were without a quorum, and the resolution providing for a new election of President *pro tempore* was not considered.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE FIVE PER CENT. SUITS AGAINST THE PACIFIC ROADS—TREASURY DECISIONS—THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE—CONSCIENCE AND THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Attorney General will press the suits entered about a year ago by Attorney General Williams for the payment of the five per cent. on the net earnings of the several Pacific railroads. The case against the Central Pacific will, according to his instructions, be proceeded with at once.

The position of Third Auditor, in place of Mr. Rutherford, has been tendered to an ex-Governor of Minnesota. There can be no doubt of this. The name is not authoritatively stated, but ex-Gov. Austin is mentioned, and may probably be the coming man.

In the paragraph on the public debt statement, printed in THE TIMES to-day, an error occurs in the statement of the decrease of the debt for the six months ending Dec. 31, compared with the corresponding six months of 1874. The decrease for the last six months was nearly $9,000,000, against $490,000 for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1874, instead of $4,089,000, as the dispatch was erroneously printed.

The old effort to open up the Indian Territory will be revived at this session of Congress. Senator Dorsey will be the first in the field, and will introduce to-morrow a bill providing for a Territorial Government for that Territory, with the right of franchise secured to Indians and to all persons legally entitled to citizenship residing with the Indian nations. The bill provides for the division of all the lands of the Territory equally among the Indians, giving heads of families 160 acres, or more than single persons, and providing that the 160 acres given each Indian shall not be alienated for twenty years. Two sections in each township are reserved for public schools, and placed in charge of the Territorial Legislature, with a reservation that none of the lands can be used for sectarian schools. Missionaries and churches already established are given lands now occupied by them. No lands are reserved for railroads by the terms of the bill.

The Treasury Department decides that under the law domestic spirits cannot be transferred in bonds from a bonded warehouse to a manufacturing warehouse, there to be manufactured into an article for exportation with rebate or drawback of internal revenue tax. The Secretary of the Treasury has affirmed the decision of the Collector of Customs at Boston, assessing duty for "Turkish rugs" (large enough to cover an ordinary-sized room) as carpets, under the provision of schedule L of the consolidated tariff for "carpets woven whole for rooms," at the rate of fifty per cent. ad valorem.

The Harrington safe burglary was committed in April, 1874. The case has been once tried, and the jury disagreed. A second trial has been put off, the effort, it is alleged, being to postpone the case from time to time till April, 1876, when it is said to be the intention to plead the statute of limitations (two years) and have the cases dropped. To prevent this, Columbus Alexander and other citizens interested intend to ask the passage by Congress of a special statute, so that the statute of limitations will not run in this case.

The following appointments were made to-day: Internal Revenue Storekeepers—George A. O'Brien, David Mackey, W. A. Bacon, and Welcome Crafts, for the Third District of Texas, and Kibble T. Daniel, for the Third District of Alabama. Gaugers—Charles D. Gregory, for the Eleventh District of Ohio; Edgar S. McBride, for the Twentieth District of Mississippi; Max Maas, for the Third District of Texas; Harry W. Fyffe, for the Fourth District of Iowa; and M. C. Jordan, for Florida.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day received a letter from New-York inclosing $125 conscience money. The writer says he paid his income tax for 1871 satisfactorily to the Assessor and himself. The Assessor directed him to make deductions which both considered legal and satisfactory, but upon examining some old tax bills the question "if claims and expenses by virtue of an office should be deducted from sales" presented itself, and to relieve his mind from all question of doubt concluded to pay the amount again.

The President and Mrs. Grant gave a State dinner to-night, and the guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Belknap, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Jewell, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Chandler, the Attorney General and Mrs. Pierrepont, Vice President Ferry, Senator Morton and wife, Senator Allison and wife, Gen. and Mrs. Hunter, Admiral Porter, Montgomery Blair, Col. and Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Lowery, Mr. Creswell, Mr. and Mrs. Boutwell, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Williams, and ex-Secretary Delano and Mrs. Delano.

THE "BOGUS EADES" CASE.

AFFIDAVITS RELATING TO THE VALIDITY AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE JURY THAT ACQUITTED GREEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In the Criminal Court to-day the case of John Green, the alleged bogus Eades security for Snyder, accused of the robbery of Perry's dry goods store, the pending motion being to dismiss the remaining indictment against him, namely, conspiracy and accessory to grand larceny, was called. Green, it will be remembered, was acquitted of the charge of representing Eades. The court set the motion for argument to-morrow. Col. Cook filed his affidavits this afternoon in response to the affidavit, made by District Attorney Wells yesterday. The first affidavit is made by himself, and sets forth that no fraud or artifice was used in the selection of the jury; it was not a pretended but a real one, as far as the defense was concerned, and was a fair and legal one. That the assumption that Childs was disqualified as a juror, is without sufficient foundation. He recites that Childs and Maloy while mere boys, were convicted in the Montgomery County (Penn.) Court of arson; that Childs was not able to get his proof, and was sentenced to prison, and that he was pardoned, and thereby the rights of citizenship were fully restored to him, and he was subsequently the Chief of the Norristown Police, and that H. H. Wells, who made the affidavit on the side of the Government, was informed, as he believes, of the existence of the pardon before he made the affidavit. The next affidavit is by James W. Hahn, who says that he has been acquainted with Childs for thirty-two years, and that he knows him to bear a high character for integrity, and to have filled the position of Chief of Police of Norristown for two terms, and to have subsequently worked on railroads in the State of Pennsylvania. Green makes an affidavit that he never had any acquaintance with Childs and never had any knowledge of his having been convicted of crime. Neither has he been a party to, nor has he had any knowledge of, fraud being perpetrated on the jury or on the attorney of the United States at any time during the progress of the trial, or of any endeavors on the part of any person whatsoever, to improperly, illegally, or fraudulently influence the minds of the jurors.

THE WHISKY RING.

THE CASES IN ST. LOUIS CONTINUED FOR A FEW DAYS—REPORTED STATEMENT OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY DYER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning District Attorney Dyer asked that the cases against the Whisky Ring conspirators which were certified from the United States District Court be set for days that will accommodate counsel on both sides and not inconvenience the court. After a brief consideration, the court said that the cases of Mr. McKee would be fixed for Jan. 20, those of ex-Collector Con McGuire for Jan. 25, and the case of Gen. Babcock for the 31st inst. There are three indictments against McKee, two against McGuire, and one against Babcock. Col. Dyer said that, as to the case of Babcock, there had been no formal plea, and therefore he was not aware whether the gentleman was going to plead guilty or not guilty. He did not want to put him to any trouble, but hoped he would be ready when his case was called. Judge J. M. Krum said he represented Gen. Babcock, who would be present when called and enter a plea of not guilty. In conversation to-day the District Attorney openly expressed perfect confidence in his ability to convict Babcock. He said the Government has secured some very strong testimony in addition to that produced before the Grand Jury, and that if the Government did not have a case against Babcock it did not have one against Joyce and McDonald.

THE CHICAGO PENSION OFFICE.

MR. DAVID BLAKELEY'S DENIAL OF ANY COMPLICITY IN COMPELLING MISS SWEET TO PAY OUT HER SALARY.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 4.—In response to the scandalous charges of the Washington correspondent of a New-York paper, concerning the Pension Office in Chicago, and Miss Sweet's being compelled to pay Senator Logan and Marshal B. H. Campbell money from month to month, to the amount of one-half her salary, to liquidate debts alleged to be owing by David Blakeley to Logan and Campbell, Mr. Blakeley publishes the following as an editorial in to-morrow's *Pioneer-Press*, of which he is one of the editors:

"In the first place, Mr. Logan never loaned Mr. Blakeley one penny, and was never asked to do so. Miss Sweet never paid Gen. Logan a penny on Mr. Blakeley's account, or on her own, or on any one else's account, or to anybody else for Gen. Logan, and, finally, there was never a money transaction between Gen. Logan and Mr. Blakeley, directly or indirectly, of any kind or character, or between Miss Sweet and Gen. Logan on his account, directly or indirectly, nearly or remotely, positively or contingently, because of any service performed by him for Miss Sweet, or for Mr. Blakeley, or for either of them, or for anybody else, or on any other account, and the whole charge of the correspondent, as to a transaction of any kind between Miss Sweet and Blakeley, Marshal Campbell, or Gen. Logan, or anybody else, reflecting dishonorably upon them or either of them, regarding money transactions or any other transactions, is wholly and infamously false, and without one scintilla of truth to rest its poisonous foot upon."

ENGLISH WRESTLING.

CONTEST FOR THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP—A ONE-SIDED STRUGGLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—No little interest, here and elsewhere, has been felt for some time in the wrestling match which was, some weeks ago, arranged for this evening between Col. J. H. McLaughlin, of Detroit, and a man whose name was first given as Benjamin, and who has preserved his incognito carefully until to day; but who is now known to be Walter C. Benjamin, of Washington. McLaughlin has for some years enjoyed the reputation of being the most formidable wrestler on this continent. He enlisted as a member of the Twenty-sixth New-York Infantry during the war, and rose before its end to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Twenty-fourth New-York Cavalry. He has lived here for several years, and is one of the passenger conductors on the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad. He acquired, before and in the Army, much skill as a wrestler, and in 1866 he wrestled with Lewis Ainsworth for a stake and the championship of the Unitted States, defeating him easily. In March, 1867, he met Homer Lane at Mechanics' Hall, Utica, and defeated him in a contest for the championship and a stake of money. Later, he again wrestled with Lane, at Oneida, and here he met his first and only defeat. In 1870 he won the national champion belt in a wrestling tournament in this city, and held it for months against all comers, including Homer Lane, James De Witt, W. C. Benjamin, and Patrick Whalen. In 1873 he published an unaccepted challenge to any man in the world to compete with him, and he has since been recognized by sporting authorities as the champion wrestler. He is now in superb physical condition, thirty-two years of age, stands nearly six feet in height, and in his wrestling dress weight 227 pounds. He has lately received four challenges, which he has accepted, and that given in the name of Benjamin stands first on his list. His competitor, whose identity was until to-day unknown, proves to be a man whom McLaughlin defeated at Titusville five years ago, and is a very powerful and skillful wrestler, weighing 195 pounds, and stands over six feet in height. The terms were the two best falls out of three. McLaughlin gained the first fall in ten minutes. He gained another fall in twenty minutes more by a difficult lock; but the judges decided it not a fair fall. McLaughlin then gained the third fall in three minutes. Full two thousand persons were present.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

ANOTHER MEETING OF ENGLISH STOCKHOLDERS—THE WATKIN SCHEME ADOPTED—GOV. TILDEN AS REFEREE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—An adjourned meeting of the Erie Railway bondholders took place at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, to-day to consider the proposition recently made by the Watkin Committee. Sir Edward Watkin moved that the scheme of the committee be adopted in principle, subject to such modification of details as the committee may think necessary or expedient after a consultation with President Jewett and the American bond and stock holders. A resolution that a committee be appointed and empowered to execute the scheme, and that Gov. Tilden, of New-York, be invited to act as referee, and decide all questions that might arise in its completion and execution, was adopted unanimously.

THE RUSSIAN GRAIN TRADE.

STAGNATION IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA—FREQUENT BANKRUPTCIES AND IMMENSE DECLINE IN VALUES IN ODESSA—AMERICAN COMPETITION THE MAIN CAUSE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The *Times* in its financial article to-day has the following: "It seems from recent articles in the Moscow *Gazette* that great stagnation prevails in the grain trade in Southern Russia. Russian agriculture and commerce are threatened with a collapse. Chief among the causes is the keen competition of America. Since the civil war in that country, the British import of American wheat has increased until it stands now where the Russian importation stood in 1867. Then Russia sent out forty-four hundredths of the total import, and the Untited States only fourteen. In 1873, the United States sent out forty-four hundredths, and Russia only twenty-one. This does not represent a decrease to that extent of Russia's total exports, on the contrary, they have slightly increased; but America's have increased much faster. The causes are declared chiefly to be America's superior transit advantages, her virgin soil, and her more scientific agriculture. The *Gazette* therefore urges the Russian agriculturists to incorporate new lands, use better appliances, and more skill, but says that cheaper inland transportation is the chief need. The *Gazette's* Odessa correspondent writes that the oldest inhabitants declare that Odessa was never at such a stand-still since its foundation. No transactions are effected and bankruptcy follows bankruptcy. Houses have fallen to thirty-hundredths of their value, and wheat is lying in the store-houses. Repeated failures of the crops in the southern districts of Russia are partly the cause of the difficulty. The *Gazette*, however, says the condition of affairs is largely influenced by the misplaced activity of private banking houses which made credit absurdly easy and cheap, which occasioned a storm of feverish speculation and created ephemeral undertakings. Now, forced to curtail credits, they have reduced to the most awkward position many who thought such a state of things would last forever.

SPAIN.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH—THE CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY AND THE COMING ELECTIONS.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—A council of Ministers, under the Presidency of the King, has formally settled a plan of campaign against the Carlists. *El Tiempo* states that Gens. Campos and Quesada will leave for the North immediately.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Jan. 4.—The Alfonsist troops are concentrating between Renteria and Irun. Gen. Moriones appears to be ready to open the attack on San Marcos immediately. The cannonade directed by the Carlists against Renteria and the passages of Hernani is slackening.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The *Morning Standard* to-day has a letter from Madrid from which the following details are extracted: Señores Sagasta, Ulloa, Colmenares, and Ortiz, forming a junta of the Constitutional Party, have issued a circular urging participation in the coming elections for the Cortes. It says the Government has promised the strictest neutrality on the part of its agents, but denies that any compact has been made with the Government whereby the party's principles are abdicated. It is stated that the Constitutional Party expect to secure from 115 to 120 seats in the new Cortes.

LISBON, Jan. 4.—The United States steamer Alaska has sailed for Cadiz.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM CARDIFF TO NEW-YORK—AMERICAN BEEF IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A Liverpool company is now negotiating with the Marquis of Bute's Trustees for the re-establishment of the steamship line between Cardiff, Wales, and New-York.

The *Farmer* (newspaper) says that at the beginning of last week forty-two tons of meat were sold at the Smithfield Market in this city which were shipped from New-York to Liverpool and thence by rail to London. The market was closed on Christmas, Sunday, and Monday, ("boxing day,") and the meat was consequently kept three days longer than is ordinarily necessary. Yet on Tuesday it was in excellent condition and sold rapidly at an average of sixpence per pound.

FRANCE.

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS—A SPECIAL MISSION TO EGYPT.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—M. Gambetta has announced his intention of coming forward as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Lille, and Bordeaux. His purpose in doing so is to ascertain the judgment of the large cities upon the policy of compromise which he espoused during the latter part of the session.

The *Moniteur* gives notice that the Government will not support Bonapartist candidates in the coming elections.

M. Ontrey, Minister Plenepotintiary, has gone to Egypt on a special mission.

M. Jules De Mohl, the Oriental scholar, and member of the Institute, is dead.

THE DEUTSCHLAND DISASTER.

CAPT. BRICKENSTEIN TO DEMAND AN INQUIRY IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Capt. Brickenstein, of the wrecked steamer Deutschland, leaves England for Bremen on Saturday, where he will demand an inquiry into the loss of that steamer.

INDIA.

LORD LYTTON TO BE THE NEXT VICEROY.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening is informed that Lord Northbrook will return to England in April next, and that Lord Lytton will be appointed to succeed him as Viceroy of India.

The India Office confirms the appointment of Lord Lytton to be Viceroy of India, in the place of Lord Northbrook. Lord Northbrook returns because he does not feel able to sustain the heavy labor of the office during another Summer. He will be created an Earl.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

IMPENDING REVISION OF THE RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRIES—THE HUNGARIAN BANK QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* says the reason for the coronation of Archduke Rudolph as King of Hungary is that the Hungarian Government has resolved to make a great demonstration of loyalty by which it hopes to gain the support of the Imperial court in the impending negotiations with Austria relative to the revision of the relations between the two halves of the Empire. The feeling in Vienna is very bitter. All the journals declare a complete separation of Austria and Hungary is preferable to compliance with Hungary's demand for the forced circulation of Hungarian bank notes in Austria and the bankruptcy which would inevitably ensue. The trouble may lead to the resignation of the entire Cis-Leithan Cabinet, of which Prince Auersperg is President.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE AUSTRIAN NOTE—A LONG CORRESPONDENCE PROBABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 5—5:30 A. M.—The Paris dispatch of the *Times* says it is stated that the French Government has expressed the desire to act in accord with England's feeling on the subject of Count Andrassy's note proposing Turkish reforms. The correspondent adds: "I do not think, notwithstanding the alleged moderate tone of the note, that adhesion to Austria's propositions should be looked for. I am assured that the note is about to give rise to prolonged exchanges of communications between the great powers."

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

SPANISH REPRESENTATIONS TO AUSTRIA CONCERNING THE AMERICAN NOTE.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—The Spanish Cabinet learned from a confidential quarter in the middle of December the contents of the circular note of the United States to the European powers regarding Cuba. Spain thereupon instructed her representatives to explain to the various Governments that the Cuban question was not only of American, but of European interest, and that complications between the United States and Spain might have incalculable consequences for Europe, as they would encourage the Carlists to make a prolonged resistance, and revive the hopes of the Federalists, Republicans, and Socialists. The Austrian Government received these declarations in a friendly manner, and will not reply to the long American dispatch, which was only read to Count Andrassy, and which not only repudiates any intention of annexing Cuba, but in reality contains no definite conclusion.

GERMANY FAVORABLE TO THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, June 5—5 A. M.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Post* says the German Government is reported be favorable to the propositions contained in the American circular in relation to Cuba, German commerce being seriously prejudiced by Cuban disorders. German merchants settled in Havana recently presented a memorial to the Reichstag asking for redress through the intervention of Germany. It is reported that the Spanish Minister at Berlin has notified the German Government of the dispatch of Spain in reply to the American proposals and of its contents.

SERVIA.

A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE REIGNING PRINCE.

LONDON, Jan 5—4 A. M.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says news has been received there that a conspiracy has been discovered in Belgrade to make Karageorgewitch reigning Prince of Servia. Several arrests have been made. Prince Milan does not venture to leave his palace.

EGYPT.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that the Khédive of Egypt has accepted the resignation of Nubar Pasha, his Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CHINA.

THE MOMEIN OFFICIALS TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

LONDON, Jan. 5—6 A. M.—The Pekin *Gazette* publishes an imperial decree removing the Momein officials and handing them over to the Imperial Commissioner for trial for the murder of Mr. Margaray.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A SHIP PUTS BACK WITH LOSS OF CAPTAIN AND TWO SEAMEN BY DISEASE—THE BARK DR. FALK.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The ship New World, which sailed from Deal Dec. 27 for New-York, has put into Portland Roads. Capt. Champion, her master, died of disease of the heart, and two seamen, Dunham and Handley, are also dead. The Captain's body will be sent to New-York.

The bark Dr. Falk, from New-York for Bremen, reported yesterday ashore near Brighton, is full of water. Several attempts were made to get her afloat without success. If the weather is favorable her cargo may be saved.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—1 A. M.—Clear and cold weather has prevailed on the Atlantic coast, with north-west to north-east winds and decidedly high barometer. The temperature has risen slightly in the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, with continued clear weather, easterly to southerly winds, and lower barometer. The barometer has fallen and the temperature risen in the lake region and North-west, with easterly to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and light snow in the northern portions. The Mississippi has risen two feet and a half at Vicksburg and Memphis, one foot at Cairo, and forty-six inches at St. Louis, but fallen four feet at Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy and cold weather during the day, followed by rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and increasing cloudiness.

For the South Atlantic States, generally clear weather and lower temperatures than on Tuesday, with northerly to easterly winds and rising followed by falling barometer.

For the canal regions of New-Jersey and Virginia the temperature will rise above freezing during Wednesday night.

The Mississippi will rise slowly at stations below St. Louis.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

CONDITION OF THE STATE.

THE DEBTS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—TAXATION—THE CANALS—BANKS AND BANKING—NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Gov. Tilden's second annual Message is a very long document. Below will be found the material portions:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 4, 1876.

To the Legislature:

The annual meeting of the Legislative Assemblies, at the beginning of the new year, finds the people of this Commonwealth in the enjoyment of blessings which ought to fill us with reverent thankfulness to Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. Whatever the earth could yield to the labor of man, under the fructifying and genial forces of nature, we have garnered. Health, peace, and domestic tranquillity have been ours. Capacities to produce in largest abundance and with least sacrifice, or to acquire by exchange through the best natural and artificial machinery of transport and travel, all things which minister to material well-being, to the prosperity and wealth of a State, and to the comfort and felicity of its individual members, have been and are subject to our use. * * * We are, with our fellow-citizens of the other States, joint inheritors of a system of government—the selected product of the oldest existing civilization—formed according to the best ideals evolved from human experience, but freed from the overgrowth of habits and interests elsewhere incident to such experience, and planted in the virgin soil of an unoccupied continent abounding in all the gifts of nature. Our population, by the census just taken, is near four and three-quarter millions. Our annual product of agriculture is still greater than that of any of our young rivals, whom we contemplate with admiring pride as in part the creations of our policy and the swarming homes of our own children. Our domestic manufactures are larger than those of any other State. Our foreign commerce is once and a half that of all the rest of the Union. Common schools, in which are taught a million of youths, and seminaries of higher learning, are training our successors to improve on whatever they can inherit from the present generation. Institutions of charity dispense everywhere their benefactions, and the surface of our whole domain is dotted thickly by edifices whose spires point to heaven. If, on this fair picture, there are spots that indicate a recent prevalence of private waste or folly, or that disclose evils or wrongs by Government, resulting in much temporary distress, let us remember with humility that we have been in part the authors of what we deplore, or, at least, consenting witnesses; and let us be grateful that we can reform what is amiss, and that to our hands, under God, is committed our own future.

DEBTS OF THE STATE.

The nominal amount of the debts of the State as they appear on the books of the Controller, without deducting the sinking funds applicable to their payment, on the 30th of September, 1875, the close of the last fiscal year, was $28,328,686 40, classified as follows:

General fund	$3,119,526 40
Contingent	68,000 00
Canal	10,086,660 00
Bounty	15,054,500 00
Total	$28,328,686 40

The amount of those debts, on the 30th of September, 1875, after deducting the assets in the sinking funds at that time applicable to their payment, is exhibited by the following statement, furnished by the Controller:

	Debt, Sept. 30, 1875.	Sinking Fund, Sept. 30, 1875.	Balance.
General fund	$3,119,526 40	$3,029,605 70	$89,920 70
Conting't	68,000 00	36,677 64	31,322 36
Canal	10,086,660 00	1,448,345 51	8,638,314 49
Bounty	15,054,500 00	*9,066,753 29	5,987,746 71
Total	$28,328,686 40	$13,581,382 14	$14,747,304 26

* Deducting interest accrued to Oct. 1, 1875, payable Jan. 1, 1876.

The actual reduction, during the year, of the debts by cancelation of matured stocks, and by the purchase of $858,000 of the bounty loan for the sinking fund, is $1,870,770. The diminution, during the year, of the debts, after deducting the assets of the sinking funds, is $2,744,505 06.

But even this exhibit does not completely show the situation of the sinking funds as we are to deal with them in the legislation of your present session. The appropriations made at the last session became operative on the 1st of October, 1875. The taxes levied for the fiscal year, beginning on that day, are in process of collection. The appropriation for the bounty debt sinking fund was $4,230,000. If that sum be deducted from the balance of $5,987,746 71, as shown in the table for the 30th September, 1875, there would remain but $1,757,746 71 to be provided for by your legislation. The near approach of the extinction of the bounty debt suggests a retrospect. If it had been a necessary condition to a restored Union, our people would not count its cost. But it was essentially an after-war adjustment, and if the criticism of the Controller in his report of 1875 be just, that, though created "nominally to pay bounties to the volunteer soldiers who enlisted in the service of the United States during the rebellion, but only an inconsiderable part of this sum is believed to have reached the soldiers who were actually engaged in the contest," the experience would be chiefly useful in illustrating the magnificent costliness of improvident debt. The appropriations for it in the last ten years amount to $39,983,862 97, and interest would swell the present cost to at least $50,000,000. When the appropriation of the present year shall be added, the people of this State may be congratulated on its extinction. The appropriation at the last session for that portion of the canal debt known as the floating canal debt was $266,000, which will complete its payment and leave a small surplus in the sinking fund. On the other hand, the sinking fund for the canal debt proper will fail to derive from the revenues of the canals the whole amount of the installment required, and a deficiency of $825,610 70 will have to be supplied. The application of the sums appropriated from taxes, now in process of collection, would reduce the State debts to about ten and one-quarter millions of dollars, exclusive of accruing interest. Another observation ought to be made in respect to the sinking funds. Nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars of the assets consist of premiums on its stocks at cost or at present market rates. It is clear that the operations of the sinking funds should be revised. The best investment, certainly the safest, for a State as for an individual, is in the payment of its own debts, if that be possible, on reasonable terms. Individuals seldom find easy credit anything but a snare; States never. A large mass of cash on hand, even if in sinking funds, tempts to improvident expenditure and to illegitimate use.

CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC DEBTS.

Thirty years ago, in June, the convention met which formed our present Constitution. It was called into being chiefly to impose restraints on the power of the Government of this State to contract debts. The purpose of the people to establish these guards against their agents was the result of years of animated discussion. The restraints were carefully devised. They have been useful, and, in the main, effectual. In 1846 our State debts were nearly twenty-four millions. In 1876 they will be reduced to ten and a quarter millions. The convention considered plans for applying such restrictions to all municipal bodies and local governing officials. They did not feel able in the period of their session, to mature satisfactory provisions. They devolved the duty on the Legislature, commanding its performance. Their injunction has been unexecuted, and in 1876 the City of New-York has a debt of one hundred and twenty-two millions after deducting its sinking funds, against a debt of less than fourteen millions in 1846. The other cities of the State owe sixty millions, and many counties and towns are also largely burdened. Sole surviving member of the committee which prepared the constitutional restrictions on the creation of State debts, I might be permitted, in honor of the illustrious dead, to trace the moral our experience has since proved, of the utility of their work; but I have recounted the results to show that the policy was then, and is now, absolutely necessary to the safety of the people in all State and local governments.

STATE TAXES.

The taxes levied by the Legislature of 1874 were 7¼ mills on a valuation of $2,169,307,873. Their produce, when all is realized, is $15,727,469 08. The taxes levied by the Legislature of 1875 were 6 mills. They were computed in the Controller's office and in the legislative committees on the valuation of the previous year. On that basis their produce would have been $13,015,847 24. The reduction would have been $2,711,634 84. But the valuation was increased to $2,367,780,102. The produce of a six mills tax on that amount is $14,206,680 61. The increase of the valuation gives an excess over the estimated amount of $1,190,833 37. The reduction actually effected is $1,520,801 47. A reduction of taxes without a reduction in appropriations would but create a deficiency and a floating debt. These would have to be paid by a subsequent increase of taxes. The appropriation bills were framed to correspond with the lower valuation, and much effort

was made to keep down the appropriations. The result is shown in the following table:

APPROPRIATIONS AND TAXES OF 1875 COMPARED.

	Mills.	Appropriations of 1875.	Tax Computed on valuation of 1874.	Tax Computed on valuation of 1875.	Excess.
Schools	1¼	$2,712,090 00	$2,711,634 84	$2,959,725 13	$248,090 29
Bounty Debt	2	4,260,000 00	4,338,615 76	4,735,560 20	396,944 45
Capitol	½	1,000,000 00	1,084,653 94	1,183,890 05	99,236 11
Canal Floating Debt	⅛	268,000 00	271,163 48	295,972 51	24,809 03
Canal Awards	1-5	422,766 80	433,861 57	473,556 02	39,694 45
General Purposes	1⅜	2,988,825 00	2,982,798 33	3,255,697 64	272,899 31
Deficiency and Asylums	11-20	1,525,218 63	1,193,119 33	1,302,279 06	109,159 73
Total		$13,172,806 43	$13,015,847 24	$14,206,680 61	$1,190,833 37
Excess of appropriations over tax, computed on valuation of 1874					$156,958 19
Excess of tax, computed on valuation of 1875, over tax computed on valuation of 1874					1,190,833 37
Excess of tax, computed on valuation of 1875, over appropriations of 1875					1,033,875 18

The reduction in the appropriations of 1875, below the taxes of 1874—counting at its true construction one item about which there may be some doubt—is $2,554,677 65. This leaves the sum of $1,033,875 18 applicable to the reduction of taxes for the coming fiscal year.

REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS FROM CANAL REVENUES OR FUNDS.

The appropriations for ordinary expenses and repairs of the canals made at the last session for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1875, were $1,109,150, and for the current fiscal year a special contingent provision of $150,000, making $1,259,156. The like appropriations made at the session of 1874 were $1,494,510; and a provision for the then current year for deficiencies of $250,000. The reduction in 1875, as compared with 1874, is $415,360. The canal reappropriation bill in 1874 reappropriated $917,319 63; that of 1875 reappropriated $340,079 19. The diminution is $577,240 44. The amount raised by former taxes, reclaimed into the treasury by striking out items in the reappropriation bill of 1875, is $67,765 69.

ITEMS OF REDUCTION OF TAXES.

The objects in respect to which a reduction of taxes was affected were:

	1874.	1875.	Reduction.
Extraordinary canal repairs	$1,898,144 39	......	$1,898,144 39
Asylums and reformatory	813,490 45	$479,800 00	333,690 45
General purposes	4,189,475 84	3,696,117 66	493,358 02
Total			$2,725,193 18

1. In respect to the first item the memorandum assigning reasons for withholding the executive sanction from the bill making appropriations for extraordinary repairs to the canals contains the following observations:

"The budget for extraordinary repairs, as originally prepared, proposed an expenditure of $1,400,000. In the ordinary course of things, the additions which would have been made to it during its passage through the two houses, by the friends of local objects able to influence those bodies, would probably have swollen it to as great a magnitude as the bill of last year for the same purpose, which amounted in tax to nearly one million nine hundred thousand dollars. It was in this condition of things, when the routine, which had become so firmly established, was likely to bring for my action bills which could not be totally rejected, and, perhaps, could not be effectually altered, and which would practically continue the existing systems of canal expenditure, against which I had objected in my annual Message and invoked retrenchment and reform, that I felt it my duty to enter upon the investigation, which resulted in the special Message of March 19, 1875. The discussion which ensued generated a spirit in the legislative bodies, and among the people, that triumphed over and broke up the routine, hitherto dominating, and which, like an enchanted ship, moving onward in its course without a crew, was drifting us into a repetition of all the improvidences, abuses, and frauds, so long infesting this department of the public administration. The results of this discussion will be found in a reduction of the appropriations for the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, and in the extinction of expenditures for extraordinary repairs."

2. The reduction in the second item was the result of a policy adopted by the finance committees of the two houses, with my concurrence, of confining the appropriations to such sums as would make available and bring into use the portions most nearly approaching completion of the asylums and reformatory, now in the course of construction. The appropriations allowed to pass conform, in the main, to that plan.

3. The memorandum assigning reasons for withholding the executive sanction from certain items of the supply bill, expressed the belief that "with the reductions made in the legislative bodies, and by the refusal of the executive sanction to items and bills passed by the Legislature, the expenditures and appropriations ought not to exceed the taxes levied, and the reduction of taxes will be a clear saving to the people." It added that "the failure of sundry items and bills to receive the executive sanction will reduce the appropriations as follows." And it enumerates such items to be paid by taxes—

Amounting to	$332,169
And items stricken out which reclaim cash to the treasury	67,765
Total	$399,934
And items to be paid out of canal revenue	$365,946

REDUCTION OF STATE TAXES FOR 1876 TO ONE-HALF THE TAXES OF 1874.

The taxes for State purposes in 1874 were 7¼ mills on a valuation of $2,169,307,873, producing	$15,727,482 08
The taxes for State purposes in 1876, if reduced to 3.625 mills on the valuation of 1874, or 3.321 mills on the valuation of 1875, which is $2,367,780,102, would yield	7,863,741 04

After a careful consideration of the elements of the question, I have arrived at the conclusion that a reduction, substantially of this extent, can be effected without detriment to the public interests, if there exist no deficiencies yet undiscovered in the public accounts, and if no extraordinary necessity for new appropriations shall arise.

The Governor then submits a table showing the manner in which this one-half reduction of taxation can be accomplished. In bounty and canal debts a reduction of appropriation from that of 1874 could be made to the amount of $2,105,531, and in canal expenditures to the amount of $2,200,000, and these sums could be increased to a gross total of $6,009,496 by means of surplus from last year's taxes, and general taxes for asylums and reformatories. This also could be increased by reductions in school appropriations and for the new Capitol, &c., by a further sum of $1,854,244, which would permit the desired reduction in the taxes.

THE PERMANENT RESULT.

In 1877, the million and three quarters required this year for the bounty debt will be unnecessary. It is possible, if the canals are well managed, that the demand from them on the Treasury may be somewhat reduced. The State prisons, the quarantine and salt works all afford scope for retrenchments. They now share the fate of all other business and speculations which the State undertakes. A decay of income and a growth of expenditures indicate the incompetence of the State, in its sleepy indifference, to compete with the ever vigilant and earnest activity of private interests. The deficiency in the State prisons for the year is nearly $550,000, and of the quarantine about $62,000, making $612,000. This sum and the last installment of the bounty debt, amounting to a million and three-quarters, which is a charge on this year, and the deficiency in the canal sinking fund, amount in the aggregate to $2,960,000. The result, expressed in round numbers, is that, after you have reduced the taxes for State purposes from sixteen millions to eight millions, three of the eight millions remaining are or ought to be for exceptional expenditures. That amount, therefore, ought to form a fund adequate, after this year, to meet the exceptional expenditures of the State for improving the main trunks of the canals, and finishing all public buildings that ought to be finished, and for an ultimate further remission of taxes. I have made this explicit exposition of the subject at the opening of your session, in order that in all the formative stages of legislation involving expenditures, appropriations and taxation, the considerations suggested may be present to your minds. The amendment to the Constitution, first brought into operation at the last session, imposing on the Governor the obligation to revise every item of appropriation, works a change in official practice, amounting to a revolution. Hitherto, as the appropriations were embraced in bills that had to be accepted or rejected, as a whole, the items have been, in effect, withdrawn from the action of the Governor. The responsibility now devolved on him is very laborious and difficult. It tends, perhaps, to work some change in the customary relations of the departments. In ordinary legislation it is stretching the function of the Executive veto too far to apply it to every case in which the Governor, if a member of the Senate or Assembly, would vote against a bill. There seems to be a disposition to hold the Executive to the extreme of accountability in respect to appropriations. This tendency may be carried so far as to disturb the constitutional equilibrium of the executive and legislative forces.

POLICY OF THE STATE AS TO THE ERIE CANAL.

In my annual Message of last year, I entered into a full discussion of the policy of the State, in respect to the construction, ownership, management, and improvement of the Erie Canal. In my special Message of March 19, 1875, I opened a discussion as to the improvidence, waste, and corruption which have infested the administration of the canal system. Inviting your attention to those documents, I confine myself on this occasion to a brief summary of the policy of the State as it may be deemed now to be settled.

1. Not denying the general unfitness of Government to construct, own or manage the works which offer the means of transportation, the State of New-York saw an exception in the situation and in the nature of the canals which are trunk connections between the Hudson River and the great inland seas on the north and west. Connecting vast navigable public waters, they assume something of a public character. They are a link of 350 miles in a system which, on the one hand by 1,500 miles of the waters of the great lakes, and on the other hand by 3,150 miles of the waters of the Hudson River, and the Atlantic Ocean connects the crowded populations of Europe with the fertile prairies of the North-west, covered with their network of tributary railways.

2. The Erie Canal remains an important and valuable instrument of transport, not only by its direct uses, but by its regulating power in competition with the trunk railways between the East and the West.

3. The Erie Canal has a capacity to accommodate an aggregate tonnage at least twice as large as has ever offered. It is capable of being made an instrument of the cheapest transportation per ton per mile which artificial navigation, in existing geographical and physical conditions, can attain, not by changing its essential character, but by perfecting it and giving it the highest efficiency.

4. The policy upon which the State appears to have decided, and that which I had the honor to advocate in the Constitutional Conventions of 1846 and 1867, and which is set forth in my Messages of the last year, is to keep these great public works as a trust for the million, not seeking to make revenue or profit to the sovereign out of the right of way. The State originally undertook the construction and administration of the public works in order to secure a facile and cheap transportation to which private enterprise was then and long afterward inadequate. It early opened to free competition every mode of transit, even in rivalry to its own works, for the interchange of the agricultural products of the West, and of the manufactures and merchandise of the East. It has not exacted from the trust a full return of its advances; but in expenditures in excess of the revenues and defrayed by taxes, and in remission of tolls, it has made large sacrifices to cheapen the cost of transportation. It has not sought to limit the advantages of its policy to its own citizens, nor has it paused because the prices—even for our own consumption—of exported cereals and other agricultural products are fixed by foreign markets, so that the benefits of a reduced cost of conveying them to the seaboard accrue chiefly to the Western producers.

SITUATION AT THE LAST SESSION.

In the progress of the last session it became obvious that the retrenchment in the ordinary expenses of the canals, and in the outlays for new work recommended in the message, were not likely to be in any degree realized. The appropriations for ordinary repairs, as passed by the Assembly and by the Canal Committee, were nearly equal to those of the previous year. The appropriations for new work, as called for by the budget submitted by the Canal Commissioners to the committees of the Legislature, were at least as large as the similar estimates of the year before. In the meantime the canal revenues for the months of September and October, which are in the then current fiscal year, were falling off one-quarter of their former amounts; and the forwarders, boatmen, and others engaged in transportation were appealing for a reduction in the tolls in order to enable them to continue their business. On an investigation, induced by this emergency, it was found that in the preceding five years the State had levied taxes of between eleven and twelve millions of dollars for extraordinary repairs besides deficiencies in the sinking fund, thereby imposing a burden of almost three millions a year upon the tax-payers. And upon inquiry as to how these vast sums had been expended, it appeared that much had been for objects of no real utility, that many of the contracts had been obtained by sham bidding in evasion of the law, and there was reason for suspicion as to the durability and value of the work. In this condition of things, I proposed a reconciliation between the discontented tax-payers and the distressed transporters by a thorough reform in the service and the system, which should remit taxes, reduce tolls, and increase the efficiency of the canals.

INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

The first step was to obtain the information necessary to enable remedies to be devised and wisely applied. The commission appointed under the joint resolution and statute, consisting of Messrs. John Bigelow, Daniel Magone, Jr., Alexander E. Orr, and John D. Van Buren, Jr., immediately after their organization, made such personal inspection of the most important parts of the canals as was possible before the water was let in for navigation; and after that was done they proceeded to investigate many of the contracts for work on the canals and the transactions connected with them. I shall not outrun the public sense of the great and onerous service which these gentlemen have given to the State when I say that they have executed the trust reposed in them with unswerving and impartial fidelity, and with distinguished intelligence and ability. The frauds are not the simple case of embezzlement of public money, or a cheat in the payment of taxes, but are to be traced through the complicated work of construction, and are sheltered by the complicity or connivance of officials whose duty it is to protect the State. The truth has to be discovered and the proof obtained from unwilling and sometimes unscrupulous witnesses. The primary object is to reform the system and establish every possible security against a recurrence of the evils. While security for the future is of transcendent importance, indemnity for the past is to be sought. Civil and criminal redress is to be enforced. If it is a matter of toil and difficulty to make the investigations effectual, it is infinitely more so to conduct the actions in the courts to their conclusion, in cases so numerous and complicated. It will be necessary for you to make a special appropriation for aid to the Attorney General.

INCOME AND EXPENSES OF CANALS.

The income and expenses of the canals for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, are shown by the following table:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOLLS RECEIVED ON EACH CANAL, AND THE TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS AND NEW WORK, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1875.

Canals.	Income Tolls.	Disbursements. Ordinary Repairs.	Disbursements. Extraordinary Repairs and New Work.	Disbursements. Total.	Income in Excess of Disbursements.	All Disbursements in Excess of Income.	Income in Excess of Disbursements for Ordinary Repairs.	Disbursements for Ordinary Repairs in Excess of Income.
Erie Canal	$1,708,374 72	$803,985 09	$673,098 77	$1,477,083 86	$231,290 86		$904,389 63	
Champlain Canal	110,893 17	135,942 51	243,343 89	379,286 40		$268,393 23		$25,049 34
Oswego Canal	45,057 69	99,014 95	10,325 96	109,340 91		64,283 22		53,957 26
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	13,616 07	27,927 12	9,796 88	37,724 00		24,107 93		14,311 05
Chemung Canal	1,717 32	23,230 41	3,076 58	26,306 99		24,589 67		21,513 09
Chenango Canal	2,909 63	24,537 41	3,077 49	27,614 90		24,705 27		21,627 78
Black River Canal	7,214 64	44,846 17	....	44,846 17		37,631 53		37,631 53
Genesee Valley Canal	12,406 26	97,841 33	9,151 18	106,992 51		94,586 25		85,435 07
Oneida Lake Canal	....	....	21,348 55	21,348 55		21,348 55		....
Baldwinsville Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oneida River Improvement	215 40	....	94 50	94 50	120 90	....	215 40	....
Seneca River Towing Path	89 72	....	....	....	89 72	....	89 72	....
Cayuga Inlet	369 93	....	....	....	369 93	....	369 93	....
Crooked Lake Canal	126 09	7,396 80	....	7,396 80	....	7,270 71	....	7,270 71
Total	$1,902,990 64	$1,264,721 79	$973,313 80	$2,238,035 59	$231,871 41	$566,916 36	$905,064 68	$266,795 83

Total disbursements on all canals in excess of tolls, $335,044 95. Tolls in excess of disbursements for ordinary repairs, $638,268 85.

It will be seen that the income is stated at $1,902,990 64, and the explanation is made at the Auditor's office that as the receipts are a month later than the earnings the computation includes the receipts of September, 1874, and excludes those of September, 1875. As the former month yielded $166,341 10 more than the latter, except for this mode of computation the result would be $1,736,651. The estimate in my special message of March 19, founded on the data there given, was $1,715,168. The calendar year 1875 gives only $1,584,018.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1874 AND 1875.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenues and expenses for the fiscal years 1874 and 1875, furnished at the Auditor's office:

STATEMENT

Showing the Aggregate Receipts and Payments on account of the ordinary Expenses of the Canals for the last two years.

	1874.	1875.
Receipts from tolls, &c.	$2,947,972 91	$1,925,995 63
Payments to Superintendents and repair contractors	$1,176,021 46	$985,105 10
Payments by Canal Commissioners for repairs	121,694 91	279,616 69
Payments to Collectors and their assistants	84,833 44	75,867 41
Payments to Weighmasters and their assistants	12,846 39	12,118 09
Refunding tolls, salaries of officers, &c.	74,070 63	61,759 65
Reserve balance of appropriation for concreting the sixteen locks and retrunking the Upper and Lower Mohawk Aqueducts	....	52,859 01
Total expenses for the year	$1,469,466 83	$1,467,315 95
Net receipts	1,478,506 08	458,679 68

This statement shows a falling off in the toll receipts of the last fiscal year, as compared with those of 1874, of $1,021,977 28; decrease in payments of $2,150 88, and a loss in net receipts of $1,019,826 40—the net revenue being $625,610 70 short of the requirements of the sinking fund under article 7, section 3, of the Constitution, the amount required being as follows:

Interest in coin	$634,290 38
For sinking fund	450,000 00
Total	$1,084,290 38
Actual surplus	458,679 68
Deficiency	$625,610 70

It is to be noted that the expenses during all the present year, except the last two months of navigation—that is, up to Sept. 30, 1875—were under the appropriations of 1874. The reductions effected at the last session did not begin to operate until Oct. 1, 1875. The diminution in business caused by the bad condition of our domestic trade, the growing diversion by the completion of railways and the reduction of tolls, all operated from the beginning of navigation, or five months out of the seven of the season, earlier than the reduction of expenses. The falling off of income in the last two months of 1875, as compared with the last two months of 1874, is less than the reduction in ordinary expenses and repairs for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1875.

FUTURE MEASURES.

In this state of things it is obvious, that our first measure should be to ascertain completely and without unnecessary delay the financial condition of the canals, the state of the contracts yet outstanding for extraordinary work, in order to determine what ought to be stopped or abandoned and what ought to be continued, and the means applicable to any expenditure they may require. A second measure is the careful and thorough investigation of ordinary expenses and repairs, for the purpose of keeping them down to the lowest point consistent with the efficiency of the canals. A third measure relates to the disposition of such laterals as are not necessary as feeders. It will be recollected that at the last session, in view of the complicated questions incident to this subject, requiring legal, engineering, and business skill and much devotion of time and attention, I recommended its reference to a special commission. The Legislature, however, preferred to charge the Canal Commissioners and State Engineer and Surveyor with the additional duty. I am not advised what report they will make on the subject. A fourth measure is a radical change in the system of administration. The present machinery is chaotic, and, except with something of the unity which existed in practice in the Canal Board under the old Constitution, is incapable of acting with efficiency or economy. The abuses, perversions of law and morals, improvidence and waste that cling around it, are the growth of years. When a man of average well-meaning and average ability comes singly into one of these administrative offices, the graft develops, not its own nature, but the nature of the parent stem. It is difficult to carry out reform by instruments that are incurably averse to reform; whose indolence, comfort, associations, habits, assistants, and advisers, are all naturally opposed to what they are expected to do. Every step of progress is not only through an enemy's country, but beset by unexpected betrayals. A constitutional amendment, changing the system of administering the canals, was unanimously passed by both houses at the last session. Your attention is respectfully called to the importance of an early consideration of the subject. A fifth measure is the continuance for the present year of the reduction in the tolls made for last year. A sixth measure is to subject all the work called extraordinary repairs to a systematic and thorough scrutiny, and discard everything that is not clearly and certainly necessary. When the débris of the old rotten system shall be cleared away, there is a work of real utility and small cost, which will claim an early attention, and for which the people would be willing to provide the means. On this topic I repeat the remarks contained in the special canal Message of March 19, 1875.

"In my judgment, a far more important improvement of the Erie Canal would be effected by a thorough system of ordinary repairs, which should give the water-way its proper and lawful dimensions, and by progressively deepening it wherever reasonably practicable from seven to eight feet. As the object would be merely to enable the submerged section of the boat to move in a larger area of water, so that the displaced fluid could pass the boat in a larger space, it would not be necessary to alter the culverts or other structures, or to carry the wall below the present bottom, and the benefit would be realized in each portion of the canal improved, without reference to any other part of the channel, which should remain unchanged. In facilitating the movement of the boat, and quickening its speed, it would increase the amount of service rendered in a given time, and would thereby diminish every element of the cost of transportation. It would benefit the boatmen and carriers more, even than one cent a bushel remission of tolls. It would be more real utility to navigation than five or ten times its cost expended in the average manner of so-called improvements on the public works. But it is too simple, too practically useful, to enlist the imagination of projectors who seek the fame of magnificent constructions, and of engineers who build monuments for exhibition to their rivals, or to awaken the rapacity of cormorants who fatten on jobs."

I have thus briefly sketched the outline of a policy which is the best method to promote cheap transportation, not only so far as the Erie Canal is concerned, but in its general effect upon all methods of transportation. It seems to me that these measures are entitled to the effective support of the forwarders, boatmen, transporters, as well as to that of the tax-payers, and all who desire to rescue our public works from spoliation.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The Governor then gives a recapitulation of the various appropriations for the new Capitol from September, 1863, to June, 1875, when the present Commission was organized. They amount to $6,000,000, including the last appropriation of $1,000,000 voted in 1875, last session. Of that sum only $800,000 is available for building purposes, the other fifth having been swallowed up by the floating debt. He states that before any other appropriation can be made, the Commission must report favorably concerning the plans for the halls of legislation in the new Capitol, and also the cost of completion, and they are now engaged in this very necessary work.

INSANE ASYLUMS AND REFORMATORIES.

Four of these are in process of erection, three insane asylums and one reformatory. At the last session $2,750,000 was raised for them and expended, with the exception of a balance of $45,000, and yet, in spite of this large expenditure, no part of the works had been made available. He recommended that the completion should be deferred until the extinction of the Bounty debt, in 1877.

STATE PRISONS.

The following statement shows the expenditures and earnings of each of the prisons for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875:

	Advances from the Treasury.	Received from Earnings.	Excess of Expenditures.
Auburn	$208,719 35	$76,935 62	$131,783 73
Clinton	328,638 13	133,446 25	195,191 88
Sing Sing	341,826 20	158,596 64	183,229 56
Miscellaneous expenditures not distributed, including $28,144 50 for transportation of convicts	35,344 50	....	35,344 50
Total	$914,528 18	$368,978 51	$545,549 67

The excess of advances from the Treasury over receipts from earnings is as follows:

In 1867 it was	$366,874 79
In 1868 it was	512,547 74
In 1869 it was	595,774 45
In 1870 it was	461,304 99
In 1871 it was	470,309 23
In 1872 it was	465,881 84
In 1873 it was	597,289 06
In 1874 it was	588,537 42
In 1875 it was	545,549 67

The number of convicts in each of the prisons, Sept. 30, 1873, 1874, and 1875, was as follows:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Auburn	1,104	1,202	1,312
Clinton	567	552	553
Sing Sing	1,354	1,306	1,616
Total	3,025	3,060	3,481

Although the burden imposed upon the taxpayers of the State by these institutions has been slightly decreased within the last three years, I think the people ought not to be satisfied with the present exhibit.

Under a proper system, and with proper management, the prisons of the State, filled, for the most part, with able-bodied men, ought to be self-supporting, if, indeed, they ought not to produce a considerable revenue to the State. Other institutions of a like character, and possessing, in some respects, less advantages, impose no burden upon the people, and one conspicuous institution in this city affords a surplus to the county.

I recommend that a thorough inquiry be made with respect to the management of the State prisons in such manner as the Legislature may think best, to the end that such reforms, both in legislation and in administration, may be accomplished as are necessary to produce the desired result.

I also recommend to your adoption the resolution passed at the last session, and which requires your concurrence, for submitting to the people the constitutional amendment therein contained relating to the State prisons.

SALT SPRINGS.

It is represented by the Superintendent that a considerable outlay will soon be necessary for repairing and renewing the machinery connected with the works and for completing the sinking of new wells. I recommend that an investigation be had with respect to the necessity of such expenditure, the best method of operating the works and the general management of the concern.

QUARANTINE.

The payments from the State Treasury for this object during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, were:

Advances to Commissioners for maintenance of Quarantine establishment	$48,000 00
Salaries of Commissioners	7,500 00
Commissioners appointed to confer with the authorities of New-Jersey on jurisdiction	3,000 00
Pay of Police	3,953 18
Total	$62,453 18

It seems to me that this establishment ought to be made self-supporting. To that end I commend the subject to your consideration.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of this State consists of eight divisions, eighteen brigades, one regiment and ten separate troops of cavalry, eleven separate battalions of artillery, and twenty-five regiments, twelve battalions, and seven separate companies of infantry. They comprise 1,505 commissioned officers and 17,908 noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates. The aggregate force is 19,413. The condition of the guard as respects organization and discipline is eminently satisfactory. The cost of armories and the charge for the rent of such as were occupied under leases in the City of New-York had become a serious burden and a gross abuse. Contracts marked with extravagance and improvidence, with favoritism and corruption, had been made. They had become the subject of litigation, and were generally held by the courts to be illegal and void. The rentals claimed are about $275,000 per annum. The claims for arrears of rent amount to about $700,000, and the rent to accrue if the leases should be retained until their terms expire, would be an additional $1,000,000.

The fair rent of an armory where property is so valuable as in the City of New-York is so considerable, that regiments which are reduced to mere skeletons cannot be kept in existence without injustice to the tax-payers of the City. For this reason six of the sixteen regiments and battalions of the First Division, which consists of the City of New-York, have been disbanded. As the City owns four armories, there will be but six instead of twelve regiments to be provided for. It is hoped that the charge on the City Treasury can be reduced to less than a quarter of its former amount. This necessary measure could not be executed without inflicting some wounds in particular cases; and I share the sense of sacrifice of personal associations and patriotic memories.

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS.

For the Year Ending Sept. 30, 1875.

Total receipts, including balance on hand Sept. 30, 1874	$12,516,362 96
Total expenditures	11,365,377 79
Amount paid for teachers' wages	7,843,231 67
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, furniture, &c.	1,844,347 20
Estimated value of school-houses and sites	36,398,190 00
Number of school-houses	11,787
Number of school districts exclusive of cities	11,289
Number of teachers employed for the legal term of school	19,157
Number of teachers employed during any portion of the year	29,977
Number of children attending public schools	1,058,846
Number of persons attending normal schools	6,207
Number of children of school age in private schools	135,098
Number of volumes in school district libraries	812,655
Number of persons in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years	1,579,504

STATE TAXES IN AID OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The following statement shows the amount produced annually by the three-quarter mill tax for the support of common schools, as provided by chapter 180, Laws of 1856:

1857	$1,074,982 20	1862	$1,086,977 96
1858	1,053,680 74	1863	1,090,841 11
1859	1,053,873 04	1864	1,125,740 90
1860	1,064,473 14	1865	1,163,159 76
1861	1,081,325 57	1866	1,148,422 22

The following shows the amounts produced by the 1¼ mill tax for this object, as provided by section 3, chapter 406, laws of 1867:

1867	$2,080,134 65	1872	$2,610,784 31
1868	2,207,611 42	1873	2,662,032 98
1869	2,325,150 96	1874	2,711,634 84
1870	2,458,751 48	1875	2,959,725 13
1871	2,565,072 37		

NOTE.—The amount raised by State tax for the support of common schools, prior to the act of 1856, was $800,000 annually. (See section 1, chapter, 180, Laws of 1856.)

THE METHOD OF APPROPRIATIONS.

A standing appropriation such as used to exist before 1846 is prohibited by the Constitution, which requires a revision of old appropriations at the expiration of every two years. The system of making formal appropriations in obedience to a standing law is liable to the objection that it practically defeats the policy of this constitutional provision. The Legislature does not in fact reconsider each time how much ought to be appropriated to the object, but mechanically conforms to the standing law which fixes the rate. The assessors become in effect the power that determines the taxes. The appropriation ought to be for a specific sum, and the taxes adjusted to provide that amount.

STATE CERTIFICATES.

An act amendatory (chapter 567) of the general School law was passed at the close of the last session, and became a law by receiving the Executive signature on the 9th of June, 1875. The fifth section of that act made a material change in the law regulating the granting by the State Superintendent of certificates of qualification to teach. That officer was authorized by section 15 of the general School act, passed May 2, 1864, to grant certificates "on the recommendation of any School Commissioner or on other evidence satisfactory to him."

A clause authorizing the State Superintendent to issue "in his discretion" certificates of qualification to graduates of any seminary of a private corporation, known as the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns, on their filing with him their diplomas, appears in an amendment of the charter by chapter 353 of the Laws of 1875, which became a law on the 15th of May. This provision did not purport to make a person having such diploma a qualified teacher, like a person having a diploma of a State Normal School, but merely vested the State Superintendent with a discretion to grant to such person a certificate of qualification. That power the Superintendent had before, and has had for the previous eleven years. The provision had no real effect; it conferred no new power on the Superintendent; it added nothing to his existing power; but it bore the appearance of a special grant of a privilege to one corporation; which may be presumed to have escaped attention, for the bill passed the Assembly once and the Senate twice by the affirmative vote of every member present. But the discretionary power of the Superintendent under the law of 1864, and under this act, was afterward completely abrogated by the law of the 9th of June. He was prohibited from granting any certificates except on public examination. The law of the 9th of June was later than the Grey Nuns' act, and repealed the clause of that act which authorized the Superintendent, in his discretion, to grant certificates to graduates of the seminaries of the Grey Nuns' corporation. It went further. It repealed the power which he had under the law of 1864 to do the same thing. If the Grey Nuns' corporation derived any special privilege from the act of the 15th of May, that privilege was destroyed by the law of the 9th of June. A uniform rule is now made applicable to all. This result is in accordance with the policy of this State as established by the recent constitutional amendment relating to the public schools, which has been and is to be obeyed and executed in good faith.

PAUPERISM.

The report of the State Board of Charities will be presented to the Legislature, and I commend it to your earnest attention. I renew the recommendation made in my last annual Message for a thorough revision of the Poor laws.

THE STATE CENSUS.

The census taken during the last Summer makes the population of the State 4,705,208. The utility of the information it collects, aside from the primary object of providing the means for a reapportionment of the representation in the Legislature, depends largely upon the promptness with which the compilations are made and furnished to the public. I recommend that provision be made to complete the work as early as the first of next December, and that the requisite appropriations for that purpose be made.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

A commission to consider this important and interesting subject has been appointed under the joint resolution of the last session, and is organized and holding its sittings. The restrictions necessary to arrest the creation of municipal debts, which has become a grave evil, affecting one-half of the people of this State, and calling urgently for redress, may well command the attention of the commission and of the Legislature, independently of the complicated questions involved in the structural organization of municipal government and the distribution of its powers.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

A State Centennial Board for New-York has been appointed, under chapter 525 of the Laws of 1875, to represent this State, in co-operation with the Centennial Commission appointed by the President of the United States, in the preparations for and at the International Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The event not only appeals to the people of the whole United States by the patriotic associations which attend it, but it will be an occasion of unprecedented interest in the opportunity it affords to all our citizens of a personal inspection of the progress and state of the industrial arts in all the countries of the civilized world.

BANKING.

Eighty-four banks were doing business under the laws of this State on the 1st of October last. Eight banks organized and commenced business during the fiscal year ending Oct. 1. During the same time one bank failed, and three were converted into national banks.

Circulating notes to the amount of $9,314 were destroyed by the Bank Department, and forty-four banks were credited with lost circulation during the year to the amount of $246,649, the time for redeeming the same, after the usual legal notice, having expired. The amount of circulation outstanding was, on the first day of October last, $849,226 50. Of this amount the sum of $218,528 was received by deposits of cash, stocks, or stocks and mortgages. The balance, $630,698 50, is not secured, it having been issued by banks chartered previous to the passage of the free banking law. There remain but twenty-three of these banks, that have not taken steps to finally redeem their notes.

There were 160 savings banks on the 1st day of July last. Of these five were in process of closing their business. Five have since closed—three by reason of insolvency. The new general law for the regulation of savings banks does not require them to report in July, as they have formerly done. The aggregate of assets of these institutions, as appeared from informal reports made to the Bank Department for the 1st of July last, was $336,308,236 43. Their deposits amounted to $316,335,617 82, belonging to 891,992 depositors, as represented by the number of open accounts on that date. The increase in deposits during the six months ending July 1 last was upward of twelve millions of dollars, and the number of depositors or open accounts increased during the same time 19,494. The total increase in deposits during the year 1874 was $18,415,564, and in the number of depositors 33,026. The aggregate of assets, as shown above, for July last was not made up in the same manner as that for Jan. 1 last, therefore such aggregate cannot be used for the purposes of comparison. The estimated amount of such assets on the 1st of July last, may, however, be stated at three hundred and forty millions of dollars.

It will be observed that the number of depositors in the savings banks in this State is larger than the number of electors who have ever voted at an election, and that the aggregate of their deposits is more than one-eighth of the assessed valuation of all real and personal property. In view of the fact that these are the savings of the industrious poor, who are less able to assert and protect their own interests than any other class of holders of such vast amounts of property, it is an especial duty in our legislation to shield them from injustice. The absolute safety of their deposits is an incentive to make savings, which is an important object of public policy. Frequent reports by these institutions should be required. The provisions regulating the character of their investments should be revised with a view to secure greater safety. New guards should be instituted against the tendency of administration to fall into the favoritism toward the officers, sure to prove dangerous to the trust, and it should be inquired, in view of the recent and numerous failures, what defects may be shown to exist in the present law, and whether further penalties, in respect to maladministration, can be provided.

TRUST, LOAN, AND INDEMNITY COMPANIES.

There were eleven trust, loan, and indemnity companies reporting to the Bank Department July 1 last, one having closed its business during the year preceding. A new trust company began business Sept. 1, 1875, whose capital is not included in the summary. The aggregate capital of these corporations paid in, as shown by their reports, was $11,584,475. The total amount of their assets was $69,654,948, and the amount due from them to their depositors was $50,365,569. The estimated amounts of assets held July 1, by banks, savings banks, trust, loan, and indemnity companies, was $520,000,000. The amount due to their depositors was, approximately, $432,000,000; and their profits, including surplus fund, may be estimated at $39,000,000.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The number of insurance companies subject to the supervision of the Insurance Department on the 19th day of November, 1875, was 281, the total amount of stocks and mortgages held by the State for the protection of policy holders was $11,036,053, and the assets of the life insurance companies were nearly two hundred millions, the amount insured by them was one thousand millions, and their annual receipts were more than sixty millions.

DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS.

It cannot be doubted that large classes of our people are suffering great inconvenience from the present state of trade and of manufacturing and mechanical industry, and from the decay of numerous enterprises. Few kinds of business have been recently carried on at a profit. Labor finds scanty employment even at reduced wages. Incomes are lessened or fail altogether. Many investments have become wholly or partially unremunerative. Property is shrinking, losing for the time its circulatory character, and becoming unavailable as a resource to pay debts or to raise money. It is not a convulsion but a partial paralysis. There is nothing of what is called a pressure for money; there is no panic; but a fear to lend except on certain security, and a timidity in borrowing for new undertakings by most persons of prudence or credit. It is to be hoped that amid these evils the germs of a better future are springing up, to renew in their origin the elements of individual and social prosperity; but in the meantime attention is naturally drawn to the causes of a state of things which inflicts so much distress. Such seasons have recurred at intervals in the experience of this and other countries. They have usually been produced through the destruction of large masses of capital by wars, revolutions, conflagrations, or failure of crops, or by a temporary mania for bad investments, or by violent reactions of credit. The known facts of our recent business history leave no doubt as to the origin of the state of things we are now experiencing.

The Governor from this point proceeds to a long criticism of the General Government for its system of taxation, which he declares to be a monstrous evil, and for its treatment of the South. To these two causes he traces much of our commercial depression. But he indicates other causes.

INDIVIDUAL INFLUENCES.

Other influences have been at work to deteriorate the financial condition of our people. The period has been full of tendencies to unsoundness in the management of private business, and in the habits of families and individuals. A series of speculative excitements has incited to enterprises which have turned out to be unremunerative, and to investments which fail to yield revenue and have lost their salable value. The capital embarked in such undertakings is destroyed. Large classes find their incomes diminished and their convertible property reduced.

Even the operation of regular business partook of the spirit of the times, and became too much expanded. Profits which came in part from the swelling of nominal prices tempted those who were unexpectedly enriched to count on their continuance, and to enlarge their undertakings or engagements under that illusion. One who had half his capital invested in land and buildings and machinery, which is called fixed capital, and half invested in raw materials and funds to employ workmen, which is called circulating capital, and was doing a safe and easy business, was induced for the purpose of enlarging that business, to double his investment in fixed forms. He therefore needed double the circulating capital; and instead of owning it all, had to borrow it all. The turn of the times disabled him from selling an enlarged product, or perhaps even an equal product, or of selling without loss; and when he needed loans to double the amount of his former floating capital in order to carry on his business and more in order to hold his product for a revival of the market, he found that lenders had become timid. Another discovered that an enterprise which may be good takes longer to bring returns than he anticipated. Another began when credit was easy, and failed to foresee how changeable that condition is; and, even though his hopes of profit were undiminished, found it difficult to carry his loans.

When large classes suffer under the effects of these miscalculations, the influence will extend, more or less, to nearly all the community. A period of falling prices following a period of rising prices generates such results. Great fluctuations in the hopes and opinion of the public, creating vicissitudes of credit, are the secondary cause, as they are themselves the results of some primary cause.

An outgrowth of the same morbid condition is the unusual and unreasonable disparity now existing between the wholesale price which the producer receives and the retail price which the consumer pays. No doubt prolonged fluctuation in prices tends during the upward movement to increase the charges of middlemen and to enlarge the class. But the root of the evil is the uncertainty and instability. The importer adds to the price of every article he imports, the exporter reduces the price he pays for every article he exports, as insurance against the possible variation in the value of greenbacks when converted into the money of the world, and against the possible changes of governmental policy at Washington. Nor can it be doubted that the condition of things has been unfavorable to economy and efficiency in the management of business, to frugality in private expenditure, and to energy in production. Such are the immediate causes which have occasioned excessive and unnatural consumption of our national capital, and which have retarded the natural processes of repair and growth during the last eleven years. What are the ultimate causes, and what are the remedies?

To the people of this State these are interesting inquiries. In 1874 our State tax was nearly $16,000,000. Our local taxes were over $42,000,000. Our share of the taxes of the Federal Government, on the average of eleven years, if computed on population, would exceed $50,000,000, or if computed on consumption, according to the estimate of the Finance Committee of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, would for the year exceed $80,000,000.

THE ULTIMATE CAUSE.

The Federal Government has the direct and exclusive responsibility for its own immense expenditure, and for the calamitous policy in respect to the great producing States of the South. It has likewise controlled the currency and the banking of the country. It has been the principal dealer in the precious metals. It has conducted vast fiscal transactions. Its financial Secretary has held in his hand, from day to day, the supply and the rates of the loan market in the centre of capital and commerce; the terms of our foreign exchanges—the prices of exports and imports—the quality of the circulating medium, the fluctuating standard of values recognized by law as the rule in all dealings and all contracts. By the force of its example; by its ascendancy over opinion acquired in a period of public danger, during which the people formed the habit of following its leadership; by its means of propagating the ideas according to which its own operations were conducted—by all these as well as by the direct effects of its action, its measures, and its policy, the Federal Government has, therefore, practically dominated over all business and all industries, and created conditions which shape the conduct of individuals in their production and consumption, and of local Governments in their expenditures, taxation, and creation of debt.

HIS FINANCIAL VIEWS.

It is natural that such a condition of men's business affairs should be prolific of illusory and mischievous schemes for relief. A vague notion is extensively entertained that a new issue of legal-tender notes would afford an effectual remedy. This fallacy is largely due to the false theory pervading nearly all the literature of political economy as to the agency which the quantity of the currency, even when equivalent to coin, has in causing cycles of high and low prices.

As high prices and expanded currency and low prices and contracted currency have been usually found together, the effect has been mistaken for the cause. It is often assumed that the banks, even when redeeming their notes in coin, can expand their issues in excess of the needs of the community, and thereby originate and consummate a general and prolonged rise of prices.

An analysis of the function of the convertible bank note, or of the processes by which cycles of high prices occur, will equally confute this opinion. A study of the order of the events which have happened in periods of rising prices in England and the United States, under a convertible currency, shows that usually the speculative movement, at all stages, precedes the increase of bank notes.

Speculative purchases are nearly always initiated by the use of personal credit. In such times confidence is high; credit is freely given and readily accepted. The transactions are generally made on book accounts or notes of hand. These are at the command of the buyers in unlimited amount, and without delay or inconvenience. Bank credits called deposits—like bank notes—can be obtained only by borrowing. For such purposes bank notes are only used in small transactions, and to a comparatively insignificant extent.

The issue of bank notes, if not limited to a fixed amount, is generally restrained by laws which require a deposit of securities with the Government; and the process of issue is so slow and inconvenient that a sudden and large increase is not possible. Those that are in the hands of the public cannot easily be collected in large amounts, but are scattered in small sums among millions of holders throughout a continent.

On the whole, then, it is demonstrable that bank notes or currency, when convertible, have less agency in originating or facilitating a general speculation than any other portion of the vast machinery of credit of which they form so inconsiderable a part. The false theory, that they are the master-cause of prices and fluctuations of prices, and that a governmental regulation of their volume will avert the tremendous vicissitudes in business to which commercial countries, carrying on vast credit transactions, are periodically subject, was the basis of the plan adopted in 1844, on the recharter of the Bank of England. The theory was then seen, by a few of the best thinkers, to be destitute of truth. It has since been completely refuted by experience.

In the infancy of the very modern science of political economy, a metaphor was accepted as an axiom. It was said that, if purchasers should suddenly find two gold coins for one in their pockets, they would pay double price for commodities. The proposition has no truth in it, except by assuming as a condition the result to be proved. It would not be true of any one buyer. It could not be true of all collectively, unless a fall in the value of gold had previously happened. The increased quantity could exist only as a consequence of an increased demand at the same value, or of a decline in the cost of production. In modern times, the increase in wealth and commerce is many fold the increase of population. The medium of exchange required is vastly larger than the accumulation of the precious metals, and an increased extension of credit machinery has become necessary. Bank notes or other circulating credits cost as much to all save the issuer as an equal value in coin. They have to be paid for by all who use them. If individuals prefer to use coin to even a small proportion of their ability, or to hold their savings or reserves in coin; if traders, commercial companies, and Governments increase their reserved stocks of bullion to even a small percentage of the extension of their operations, the absorption would outrun the production of the precious metals, taking no account of the insatiable demand of the Asiatic nations.

The fact is that price is not a mathematical ratio to be computed like a logarithm. The variations of the market are estimated by reasoning beings on the best judgment they can form of the happening and effect of future events. The laws of market or temporary price are different in every case. An excess of oranges which perish in a few days, or of artificial flowers which go out of fashion, is worthless. An excess of gold, which is indestructible, and easy, cheap and safe to hold, is a question of interest, at the lowest rate, for the period it is likely to remain on hand.

The depreciation of our legal-tender treasury notes is not to be measured by any arithmetical formula. The law which governs it is the discount for interest until the probable time of payment, and for insurance against risk, as those two elements are estimated by the general judgment of investors. To create a demand for it by receiving it in government transactions, or to reduce its supply below the demands created by law from individuals for use as legal tenders, is for the Government to make an artificial market, which operates, so far forth, as a practical redemption.

It is consistent with this reasoning to admit and assert that the issue of legal-tender Treasury notes during the last civil war exerted great power over prices. It acted on the public imagination in respect to future values. It excited great distrust that the Government, instead of having recourse for its means of war expenditure to the vast mass of our national wealth by loans and taxes, resorted to a debasement of the comparatively insignificant fund of circulating credits with which private business is carried on. It excited a grave sense of doubt how often and to what extent it might recur to so dangerous an expedient; great misgiving as to the time and the certainty of ultimate redemption. Under these influences, in the vicissitudes of military operations, the discount became large—touching, at its extreme point, sixty-five per cent. on the par value of the issues.

The human imagination seldom fails to exaggerate any desired or dreaded reality to which it looks forward, and it acts a great part in those cycles of ascending prices and descending prices which happen in highly commercial countries. The origin is in some event creating an anticipation of a rise in the market value of one or more commodities, which extend as by contagion to others—or in an expectation of a general rise of prices. The upward movement sometimes continues for several years. The excitement begins with dealers for profit or speculation. The instruments of credit first brought into requisition are those which are commonly used by these classes. The small consumers are the last reached. Then bank-notes are expanded, and they generally continue to increase for some time after the downward turn of the speculation. The reaction would take place by the mere exhaustion of the speculative impulse. Sometimes it does happen without any other cause. A speculative movement, when it ceases to go upward, can but fall. But often some special cause intervenes to precipitate the catastrophe.

OUR PRESENT STATUS.

In our present case the most important cause of reaction is the immense waste of our capital, which has gone on in all the modes described, and especially by excessive governmental consumption. An accessory cause is the fall in the prices of many of our staples, which are now produced in excess of the capacity of private consumption by an impoverished people. There are also moral causes acting on the public mind. A popular error existed that prices would not fall so long as the volume of legal tenders and bank notes continued undiminished. Many made their business calculation on that theory, and are disappointed and their confidence in their own opinions unsettled. These special causes, in addition to the natural exhaustion of a fictitious excitement, broke the public illusions, which had been generated by false systems and false theories. A great change ensued in the opinion and feeling of the people, in confidence and credit, in the voluntary machinery of business, which expands and contracts according to the fluctuating temper and purposes of individuals. A corresponding fall of prices resulted. But the quantity of legal tenders and bank notes in the hands of the public had not been diminished. That quantity, excluding those held by the Treasury and the banks, was larger at the crisis in September and October, 1873, than at any previous time. Yet the continuance of the volume of the currency—the enlargement of it, did not inflate prices—did not even stay the fall of prices.

FRESH ISSUES FATAL.

In such a state of facts, it is obvious how utterly futile to arrest; how more than futile to reverse the operation of these potent causes would be a new issue of any moderate quantity of legal tenders. A sudden and unexpected deficiency of currency sometimes happens, and, before business can be adapted to the new condition, or can find a substitute in some other instrument of exchange, much temporary inconvenience may be felt. Such a state of things—to which a new issue might be adapted — does not exist. On the contrary, there is assuredly an adequate supply of currency for the wants of business—and even a surplus. In eight years out of ten, the demand for from five to ten per cent. additional currency in the Autumn to move the crops, creates what is called a "Fall pinch." There was none in 1875. The surplus currency previously on hand more than provided for that special temporary demand. The banks continued to lend their balances on call at low rates. The tendency to reduce the circulation because of the lack of profitable employment is still manifest. The New-York City banks reduced their outstanding notes, between 1873 and 1875, from $23,000,000 to less than eighteen millions of dollars.

It would be only by a large issue or the menace of a large or indefinite issue that a decided effect on prices could be produced. That would create alarm of such an impending depreciation as to threaten creditors with a confiscation of their debts and holders of currency with its loss, and they would hasten to exchange it for property. Any issue which should act on the imagination, inciting wild estimates or wild fears of the future, might induce a speculative depreciation of the price of the currency and inflation of the prices of property.

An attempted expansion of the petty volume of the currency under circumstances which cause a real contraction of the whole vaster volume of credit machinery, which fill all lenders with dismay, and which destroy public confidence, hope, and faith, that are the basis of credit systems and credit operations, is self-destructive. It can be prolific of nothing but general disaster.

RESUMPTION—THE REMEDY.

After eleven years of convulsion without a restoration of specie payments, it now claims a restoration of specie payments without a convulsion. The problem does not seem difficult. Resumption by the Government will accomplish completely resumption by the banks. The Treasury has only, by gradual and prudent measures, to provide for the payment of such portion of the outstanding Treasury notes as the public, not wishing to retain for use, will return upon it for redemption. The sum required in coin, if the preparations be wisely conducted so as to secure public confidence, will be what is necessary to replace the fractional currency and to supply such individuals as prefer coin to paper for their little stores of money; and also what is necessary to constitute a central reservoir of reserves against the fluctuations of international balances and for the banks. To amass a sufficient quantity by intercepting from the current of precious metals flowing out of this country, and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad, without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, is a result to be worked out by a study of all the conditions, and the elements to fulfill those conditions, and by the execution of the plans adopted, with practical skill and judgment. Redemption, beyond this provision of coin, can be effected as other business payments are effected—or in any method which converts investments without interest into investments upon interest, on terms the holders will accept—and by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of the currency self-adjusting during all the process, without creating, at any time, an artificial scarcity, and without exciting the public imagination with alarms which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit, and disturb the natural operations of business. The best resource for redemption is that furnished by public economies; for it creates no new charge upon the people; and a stronger public credit is certain to result from sounder finance, and will reduce the annual cost of the national debt.

But the remedies for the evils now felt by the people in their business and industries must extend beyond any measures merely relating to the currency. They must be broader and deeper. They must begin with a prompt and large reduction in governmental expenditures and taxation, which shall leave in the hands that earn it a larger share of the result of labor. They must proceed by withdrawing, as much as possible, governmental interferences that cripple the industries of the people. They must be consummated with an increased efficiency and economy in the conduct of business and in the processes of production, and by a more rigorous frugality in private consumption. A period of self-denial will replace what has been wasted. We must build up a new prosperity upon the old foundations of American self-government; carry back our political systems towards the ideals of their authors; make governmental institutions simple, frugal,—meddling little with the private concerns of individuals—aiming at fraternity among ourselves and peace abroad—and trusting to the people to work out their own prosperity and happiness. All the elements of national growth and private felicity exist in our country in an abundance which Providence has vouchsafed to no other people. What we need to do is to rescue them from governmental folly and rapacity.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THE BEST ITEMS BY MAIL

A FATHER AVENGES A DAUGHTER'S WRONGS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal on Dec. 22: "Your readers cannot fail to remember the famous letter written by M. Alexandre Dumas, apropos of a case in which the father of the seduced girl took summary vengeance on her lover. The brilliant essay-writer made a great stir, but the subject of his pen was meanwhile forgotten. It was only to-day that the father was brought up for trial, at the Court of Assizes of the Seine, in the hall in which the Cassagnac case was recently tried. Only those provided with tickets were admitted up to 10 o'clock, but at that hour the court was densely crowded, the insatiably inquisitive women being, as usual, in the majority. The act of accusation simply recapitulated the facts of the case, and related how Marambat, as soon as he was informed of the affair by a friend of his daughter, went to the shop where the seducer was employed and, the latter being out, made an appointment at a café for the following evening. On the young man then refusing to marry the girl the father plunged a knife into his side and inflicted what was at first thought to be a mortal wound. Marambat, the father, is employed in a jeweler's shop of the Rue St. Jacques, and is forty-nine years of age, but his gray hair makes him look much older. He gave his evidence with quiet self-possession which must have been sorely tried by the questions put to him by the President. Imagine an English Judge asking a prisoner if he had never allowed his daughter to sleep out, and on the man replying, 'Yes, twice—the first time it was to go to the play,' adding, 'That was a fatal license.' 'It was with one of her female friends she went to the theatre.' 'That was a great imprudence on your part, and, without accusing your parental tenderness, one may say that you were wanting in foresight.' Henri Robert, the lover, asserted with cynical coolness that he would not marry her on account of her frivolous behavior, although he did not accuse her of infidelity to him. He declared that he had never promised to marry her, and, when confronted with the girl in court, he met her tearful assertions to the contrary with a distinct denial. Mlle. Marambat confessed that there had been no promise of marriage prior to her fault, and she had to listen to the evidence of her employer that she had once been out with him for a drive, though nothing compromising had taken place. There was little novelty in the speeches for the prosecution and defense, except that in the latter the barrister adopted Dumas' theory that a man was justified in killing a thief who stole his property. The general feeling of the witnesses and court seemed to be in favor of the lover; but the jury, after a quarter of an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty, a conclusion which seemed to give great satisfaction to all the ladies present. If ever one man owed another a debt of gratitude, Marambat is deeply indebted to Alexandre Dumas."

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*, who spent Christmas at "Liberty Hall," Crawfordville, Ga., with Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, writes:

"Mr. Stephens is suffering very much from a bad cold. He had catarrhal fever at first, but I think the fever has now left him. I left him, however, in a very debilitated condition and with the cough unchecked. Dr. Steiner was expected up when I left. I hope that as soon as he shall be rid of his cough he will rapidly convalesce. Notwithstanding the frequent and prostrating attacks of sickness, he continues to evince the liveliest interest in everything that concerns his people. His heart goes out to them, and embraces them all collectively and individually. I saw numerous instances and proofs of this during my visit. He is confined entirely to his bed, and was in so feeble a condition that he did not allow himself to talk much about public affairs. He is anxious, however, to get on to Washington City. While talking with him of State politics and Gubernatorial aspirants, I was somewhat surprised to hear him express himself with much vehemence against the two-thirds rule. 'Why,' said I, 'Mr. Stephens, I had heard that you favored that rule.' 'Never,' said he, 'never! I always opposed it. It is utterly undemocratic, and no Democrat has ever been nominated for Governor under it in Georgia. The only reason why it was ever adopted in our National Convention was simply to preserve the harmony of Democratic theories. It was supposed that if a bare majority nominated in the National Convention, it might happen that it would not be a vote of a majority of the States, and hence the two-thirds rule was adopted in order to make sure of a nomination by a majority of the States. Oh, no!' says he, 'I am opposed to the two-thirds rule. I think it a monster. It is only the majority rule that will make a smooth and harmonious nomination.'"

MURDERS BY ENGLISH LUNATICS.

Robert Edwards, a laborer, aged forty-two, was admitted an in-patient of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital on Saturday, Dec. 11. On Dec. 12 he exhibited symptoms of nervous disorder, and was restless during the night. About 5 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 13 the nurse in charge of the ward missed him and communicated with two other nurses, and likewise reported the circumstance to Mr. Baumgartner, the house surgeon. While searching for Edwards they heard a noise below, and found one nurse talking with a boy, who said some one was killing the boys in his ward. Mr. Baumgartner went into one portion of the ward and saw Edwards beating a boy, who was in bed, with a pair of tongs taken from the fireplace. Edwards turned upon him (the Doctor) with a poker, but he parried the blow, and, with the assistance of a porter, the madman was secured. It was then found that Edwards had murderously assailed five boys. William Martin, aged eleven, was killed; John Lacy, ten, Pockthorpe, killed; Joseph Colman, eleven, was killed. Lacy's and Colman's brain's were dashed out. Martin lived only an hour after receiving his injuries. Alfred Clarke, aged nine, is not likely to recover. These four boys were inmates of one ward, and while Edwards was attacking Clarke, the nurse, who slept in an adjoining room, was aroused, and looking out to see what was the matter, Edwards leveled a murderous blow at her with the tongs, which she avoided by closing and barring the door. He then went across a passage to the other portion of the ward, where he was assailing Edward Lubbock, aged nine, when Mr. Baumgartner came in. The Police were called, and he was removed to the station.

WAINWRIGHT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The London *Times* of Dec. 14 says: "It is stated that the condemned prisoner, Henry Wainwright, since he has been in Newgate, has chiefly spent his time in writing, having been busily engaged in writing an autobiography. The manuscript he intends to present to his wife as the only legacy he can leave her. It is intimated that the work will contain a full account of his early career, a full and reliable statement of his part in the late terrible tragedy. He takes every precaution to prevent even the warders who are in attendance in his cell night and day from seeing the contents of the manuscript, which at night he securely rolls up and places under his pillow, and when, in the daytime, he has to leave the writing table for an airing in the yard, he carries the manuscript in his pocket. At night he is restless and wakeful, but in no circumstances whatever would there be any attempt to pry into his secret."

MR. CARLYLE'S BIRTHDAY.

The following is the substance of a letter to one of the subscribers to the address to Mr. Carlyle:

This of the medal and formal address of friends was an altogether unexpected event, to be received as a conspicuous and peculiar honor, without example hitherto anywhere in my life. * * * To you * * * I address my thankful acknowledgments, which surely are deep and sincere, and will beg you to convey the same to all the kind friends so beautifully concerned in it. Let no one of you be other than assured that the beautiful transaction, in result, management, and intention, was altogether gratifying, welcome, and honorable to me, and that I cordially thank one and all of you for what you have been pleased to do. Your fine and noble gift shall remain among my precious possessions, and be the symbol to me of something still more golden than itself on the part of many dear and too generous friends, so long as I continue in this world. Yours and theirs, from the heart, T. CARLYLE.

STARVED TO DEATH.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Monday says: "A strange and painful fate was Policeman John Benson's, who died Thursday in Norwich, at the age of sixty-eight. For three months he had suffered from a cancer on the tongue—possibly a result of too much smoking. For two months past the tongue had been so swollen and sore as to absolutely prevent all eating, and the sufferer was kept alive by semi-liquid food given by means of a tube. During the last ten or twelve days it has been almost impossible even to introduce this tube, so bad was the cancer growing; and for four or five days before his death the poor man was literally starving to death. The immediate cause of death was pronounced to be starvation. His relatives and friends, aware of the fate which was coming to him, stood powerless to avert it. Thousands will remember Mr. Benson as the excellent and efficient manager of the Police every Summer at the great Willimantic camp-meetings."

THE COLUMN VENDOME.

On Dec. 22 the statue of Napoleon I. was to be placed on the summit of the Vendôme Column. For the last six months eight workmen, under the direction of M. Pennelli and M. Charnod, have been busy hammering into shape the bronze mass which now represents the great Napoleon in the dress and laurels of a Roman Emperor. The cost of the entire work is estimated at 18,000 francs. The statue was to be raised to the summit of the column by means of screwjacks, pulleys, and strong cables. The column is 121 feet high, and the rate of speed at which this heavy weight is to be raised could not exceed, without danger, 36 feet an hour. The scaffolding cost about 6,000 francs. It is stated that the statue is 12 feet high and weighs 4,180 pounds.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. W.C.C.G.bd.	85¾	200 Lake Shore	s3. 60¾
22 Morris & Essex	102½	100 do	b3. 60¾
200 West'n Union	74	300 do	60¾
300 do	s3. 74	500 do	c. 60⅝
400 do	74⅛	5 do	60
100 Pacific Mail	38⅝	200 do	60¾
100 do	s. 38⅝	400 do	60½
1200 do	s3. 38½	200 do	b3. 60¾
10.40 do	38⅝	200 North-western	38⅞
100 Erie Railway	15⅞	300 do	b3. 39
100 do	15⅝	200 North-west. Pref.	86¾
500 St. Paul Pref	66⅞	100 Tol. & Wabash	34½
200 Ohio & Miss	17		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 5-20 C.coup.'65	118¾	$5,000 U.S.5s.10-40C	118¼
500 U. S. 6s. '81,	119⅛	20,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40,	
reg.	119 1/20	c.	118¼
7,500 U. S. 5-20, '65,	118¼	10,000 U.S. 6s,'81, R.	119⅛
c.	118⅞	10,000 do	118¾
1,500 U. S. 5-20, R.,	118¼	10,000 U.S. 5s, '81, C.	117
'67	119¾	22,000 do	117

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 N. C.6s.c.J.&J.	18	200 Ill. Cen.	b.c. 88½
6,000 Tenn. 6s, n.c.	40½	15 Can. S. of N.J. b.c.	104
2000 La. 6s, '87, S.B.	62¾	200 do	104¼
10,000 Mo. 6s, Fund.	15⅞	200 Erie Railway, b.c.	15⅞
'94-95, b.& c.	100½	200 do	b3. 16
1,000 C., R. & Q. C.7s	107¼	1700 do	16
1,000 C.&A.1st,c.int.	113	800 do	16⅛
1,000 i. & W.1st, con.	96	100 do	b30. 16⅜
3,000 Am.D.I.Co's7s	100½	1000 do	16¼
10,000 M. & St. P. 1st,		700 do	16⅜
con.	93½	600 do	c. 16⅛
12,000 N.W.C.C.G.	85¾	400 do	b3. 16¼
1,000 do	85¾	800 do	16⅜
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st.	106	200 L.S.& M.S.b.c. b3.	60⅝
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st,	110¼	1200 do	60⅝
2,000 L. S. & M. S. 1st, C.	106	1000 do	b3. 60⅜
6,000 H.&St.J. Co's 7s	101½	100 do	s3. 60⅝
2,000 C. F. & M. 1st,	81	1900 do	60¾
1,000 Mich. Cen. S. F.	106¾	300 do	60⅝
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s,	107	200 do	b3. 60⅞
1,000 N.Y. C. 6s '83,	101½	100 do	s3. 60⅝
6,000 Han. 1st, 7s, C.	116	1000 do	60⅝
3,000 C. Pa. 1st, s.	93	500 do	b3. 60⅞
1,000 T. Brooch'l.	91⅜	500 do	61
4,000 do	91¾	500 do	s3. 61⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st,	90¼	900 do	61⅛
C.&O.1st, J. 1	90¼	3400 do	61⅜
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st,	102½	2500 do	61⅜
5,000 O. & M. C. & P.	82¾	100 do	s3. 61¼
1,000 do	82¾	100 do	61⅜
1,000 A.Pac.bd of Mo.	62	600 do	61⅜
1,000 St. L. & I. M.	83½	1100 do	61⅜
1st, c.	95	500 do	s3. 61⅜
11,000 T. P. & W., W.D.	73	200 Un. Pac.	b.c. 74
3,000 Ca. Sc. Ind. 8s	90	900 C. & N. W.	b.c. 39
2,000 Ill. Cen. 8s,	100	do	39¼
1,000 Rich. Ind. & Mis.	84½	500 do	s30. 39¼
3,000 Erie 6s,	90½	400 C. & N. W. Pf.	b.c. 56½
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	94½	100 do	56¾
10,000 do	94¾	200 do	s3. 56¾
2,000 Ga. Sc. Ind. 8s,	90	200 Chi. M. & St. P.	b.c. 88¾
100 Mercantile Bank	106	100 do	88¾
100 Phenix Bank	96½	50 C.M.& St.P.Pf.	b.c. 67
15 Bal. & Ohio,	83¾	100 do	s3. 67¼
150 do.	84	200 do	67¼
10 Adams Express	102¾	200 do	67⅜
40 do	102	100 do	67⅜
50 do	s3. 102	300 do	67⅜
17 American Ex.	67	300 do	67⅜
100 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 89¾	400 do	67⅜
200 do	90	100 do	b60. 67⅜
25 do	89¾	300 do	68¼
100 do	89¾	100 do	68¼
300 W. Un. Tel.	b.c. 74½	100 do	67⅞
200 do	b3. 74½	100 do	68
200 do	74¾	100 D., L. & W.	div. 117½
100 do	74¾	10 Chi. & R. I.	b.c. 105¾
700 do	74¾	50 do	c. 105¼
100 do	74¾	5 do	106⅜
100 do	s3. 74¾	100 do	105¾
100 do	74¾	100 do	106
100 do	b3. 74¾	300 Morris & Essex	102
100 do	74¾	13 do	b.c. 102¼
500 do	74¾	50 C. C. C. & Ind.	68
200 do	74¾	100 Ft. W. & C.	105¾
200 Pac. Mail	b.c. 38½	100 Atl. & P. Pf.	b.c. 44
100 do	38½	100 Pac. of Mo.	b.c. 12¾
200 do	38½	100 St. L., I. M. & So.	b.c. 15
200 do	38¾	200 H. & St. Jo.	b.c. 21½
300 do	38¾	100 do	21¾
500 do	38¾	300 Morris & Essex	102
300 do	38¾	13 do	b.c. 102¼
200 do	38¾	50 C. C. C. & Ind.	68
500 Chi. N. & St. P.	b.c. 35½	1300 do	61⅜
4,000 C. M. & St. P. Pf.	b.c. 67½	1000 do	61⅜
100 do	67¾	100 do	b3. 61⅜
100 do	67¾	400 do	61⅜
1500 do	68	1400 do	61⅜
100 do	68¼	300 Ohio & Miss.	b.c. 17¾
100 do	68¼		

SALES FROM 3:30 TO 5 P. M.

$20,000 D. of C. 6s	68½	100 Erie Railway	15⅞
22,000 Union P. 1st	103	500 do	s30. 15⅝
13,000 do	103	100 do	15⅝
10,000 L.S.& M.S. 1st	116	300 Lake Shore	61⅜
100 Mar. & Cin. 1st	97½	do	61⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H.	135¾	1800 do	s. 61¼
200 Western Union	74⅜	400 do	61⅜
300 do	74⅝	100 North-w. Pf.	b10. 56⅜
100 Del., L. & West	117	300 North-western	b3. 39
1300 Pacific Mail	s3. 38½	200 do	s3. 39¼
200 do	38½	300 St. Paul Pf.	68
100 do	38½	do	b2. 68
200 do	s2. 38¾	300 St. Paul Pf.	68½
200 do	38¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	17¾
100 Pac. R. of Mo.	13	200 Morris & Essex	102¾
100 do	13¼		

TUESDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

Business at the Stock Exchange exhibited more animation than on yesterday, the transactions footing up 112,000 shares, of which 47,000 were in Lake Shore, 20,000 in Pacific Mail, 12,000 in Western Union, 10,000 in Erie, and 10,000 in St. Paul common and preferred. During the earlier hours of the day stocks were stronger and higher, but the improvement was afterward partially lost. The early advance ranged from ¼ to 1⅜ ₱ cent., and was led by St. Paul preferred, which rose from 66⅞ to 68¼, closing at 68. St. Paul common sold up to 36½, but subsequently receded to 35½. Lake Shore advanced from 60¾ to 61¼, closing at a reaction of ½ ₱ cent. The extreme prices for Western Union were 74¾ and 74, and the final quotation 74¼. Pacific Mail, after an advance to 38⅝, fell off to 38. Erie rose to 16½, but afterward became weak and closed at 15¾. The fluctuations in the remainder of the list do not call for comment. Investment shares were firm and in some instances higher.

The demand for money was moderately active, and borrowers on call had no difficulty in supplying their requirements at the legal rate to gold interest until near the close, when a few transactions were reported as high as 1-64 @1-32 ₱ cent. ₱ diem. The closing rate was 7 ₱ cent. gold. The discount market was quiet, the rates for prime names being 6¼ to 8 ₱ cent.

The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day were $200,000.

The London market for securities was decidedly firmer for United States Bonds, 1867s advancing nearly one ₱ cent., selling up to 108⅛, and closing at 108. Old 1865s rose to 104⅛, 10-40s to 106⅜@106¾, and New Fives to 105¼@105⅛, the last named closing at 105⅛. Consols improved slightly at the close, selling up to 94 1-16 for money, and 94 for the account. Two hundred and sixty-one thousand pounds sterling was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. At the close Erie advanced to 14¾. The proposition of Mr. Watkin to the Erie stockholders was unanimously carried at the meeting at London. The Sterling Exchange market was quiet, and if anything, a shade weaker, prime banker's sixty days bills having sold as low as $4 84, and demand, $4 88. The market presented no important feature. The gold speculation was somewhat weaker, the extreme sales having been at 112¾ and 112½, with opening and final transactions at the intermediate quotation. The "short" interest in the market is larger than would appear from the high carrying rates for gold now prevailing, the latter being in part due to the increased dearness of money. Holders of cash gold today paid from 7 to 4 ₱ cent. to have it carried. The Treasury payments on account of January interest to date are $7,898,000.

There was a brisk inquiry for Government bonds and railroad mortgages, especially the latter. During the afternoon there were some unusually large purchases of Union Pacific Firsts, which sold at 103@103½, ex interest, against 102¼ at the opening. The other Pacific bonds were firm, and the remainder of the list generally ¼@½ ₱ cent. higher, with a good demand up to the close of business. Harlem Firsts, coupon, rose to 116 and Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds sold up to 85¾. State bonds were quiet and firm, the largest dealings being in Missouris and District Columbia 3-65s.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the Port of New-York for the week ending this date are $4,012,328, against $4,249,939 for the corresponding week last year, and $4,908,685 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

Gold receipts	$1,427,606 38
Gold payments	1,807,605 75
Gold balance	44,293,600 73
Currency receipts	2,544,544 00
Currency payments	878,614 57
Currency balance	36,935,939 37
Customs	589,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 4.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	119¾	119⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117	117
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119¾	119⅝
Bills on London	$4 84½	$4 84@$4 84½
New-York Central	104⅞	105¼
Rock Island	103¼	105⅛
Pacific Mail	38⅜	38¼
St. Paul	35½	35½
St. Paul Preferred	66¾	68
Lake Shore	60½	68¼
North-western	38⅞	39
North-western Preferred	86¼	86½
Western Union	74⅛	74¾
Union Pacific	74	74
Ohio & Mississippi	17¾	17¾
Delaware, Lack. and Western	117½	117½
New-Jersey Central	103¾	104
Panama	126	127
Erie	15⅝	15⅜
Ohio	17	17⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	34	34½
Harlem	130½	130¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	105¾	104⅝	150
Harlem	130¾	130¾	100
Erie	16½	15⅝	10,900
Lake Shore	61¾	60¾	47,905
Wabash	34	34	300
North-western	39¼	38⅞	2,300
North-western Preferred	86½	86¼	900
Rock Island	105½	105	510
Morris and Essex	102½	102	570
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅛	35½	2,000
Milw. and St. Paul Pref	68¼	66¾	8,110
Del. and Hudson Canal	138	137	175
Delaware, Lack. and West	117½	117½	230
New-Jersey Central	104	103⅜	200
Michigan Central	90	89¾	425
Illinois Central	99	98½	400
Union Pacific	74	74	500
C., C. C. and I	60	60	250
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	44	44	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21½	21½	400
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref	29	28½	300
Ohio and Mississippi	17¾	17	1,200
Missouri Pacific	13	12½	300
Panama	127	127	200
Western Union	74¾	74	11,800
Pacific Mail	38⅞	38	20,000
Iron Mountain	15	15	100
Quicksilver Preferred	23¾	23¾	100
Adams Express	102	102	240
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	85	85	100
Mariposa	10⅜	9½	200
Total sales			111,465

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	122½	122¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119⅞	120⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	120⅝	120¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	113¾	---
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	113¾	---
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	113½	---
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons	113½	113¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115¾	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	117	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	117¼	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	119⅛	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119¾	120
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	120	120¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅜	117⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	118⅛	118½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅜	116⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116¾	117

*Called.

Messrs. Chase & Atkins will pay the interest coupons of the following railway companies: Lake Shore and Michigan Southern first consolidated mortgage; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula old mortgage; Cleveland and Toledo first mortgage; Buffalo and State Line; Jamestown and Franklin first mortgage; Kalamazoo and White Pigeon first mortgage; Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids first mortgage; Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft first mortgage; Schoolcraft and Three Rivers first mortgage.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 10.

The Star Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, and an extra dividend of *Two and a half ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, free of tax. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic.

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Seven ₱ cent.*

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*

Messrs. Brown Bros. are paying the coupons of the Canton Company of Baltimore.

The Globe Fire Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, and an extra dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*

The Claremont Savings Bank has declared a dividend of *Six ₱ cent. ₱* annum.

The statement of the Harlem Savings Bank gives total $958,838 53, liabilities $905,643 26, leaving a surplus of $53,245 27.

The official return of the gross earnings and expenses of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway Company for the months of October and November, 1875, exclusive of land sales, is as follows:

For October, 1875, earnings of railroad	$388,603 75
Total operating and general expenses	221,399 07
Net	$167,204 68
For November, 1875, earnings of railroad	$429,765 07
Total operating and general expenses	218,964 33
Net	$210,800 74

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, to-day, 544 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,134 head, or 302 cars, of which 154 cars were through consignments, (the balance on sale here,) against 147 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 155 cars more, and 262 cars for the same week last year. The market for the week has been dull and slow; the attendance of buyers of all classes was fair, but taking hold slowly; the quality of Cattle offering is of a better average than last week, while there are plenty of the commonest and medium grades on sale; there are also a number of fine lots of shipping Cattle in the yards; dealers are holding for strong last week's prices, but the few lots sold thus far this week are hardly up to last week's rates; some lots are a shade to ¼c. off, with a downward tendency; 1,800 head were disposed of, a fair proportion for Eastern trade; sales of Illinois Steers, ranging from 92@92½@1,07@1,09@1,16@1,45@1,50 lbs., at $4 37½@$4 62½@$4 80@$5 20@$5 75@$6; Texas Steers, ranging from 1,112 to 1,150 lb, at $4 50@$4 65; Ohio Steers, ranging from 990@1,070@1,140@1,180 to 1,509 lb., at $4 25@$4 50@$5@$5 25@$6 25; Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,041@1,191@1,262 to 1,382 lb., at $4 55@$5@$5 25@$5 50; Michigan Steers, averaging 1,073 lb., at $5 07½; 1,047 lb., at $5 20; 1,067 lb., at $5 25; 1,047 lb., at $5 30; 1,076 lb., at $5 40; 1,067 lb., at $5 50; 1,047 lb., at $5 60; 1,076 lb., at $5 70; 1,067 lb., at $5 80; 1,076 lb., at $5 90; 1,047 lb., at $6; 1,076 lb., at $6 10; 1,067 lb., at $6 20; 1,076 lb., at $6 30; 1,047 lb., at $6 40; 1,076 lb., at $6 50; 1,067 lb., at $6 60; 1,076 lb., at $6 70; 1,047 lb., at $6 80; 1,076 lb., at $6 90; 1,067 lb., at $7; 1,076 lb., at $7 10; 1,047 lb., at $7 20; 1,076 lb., at $7 30; 1,067 lb., at $7 40; 1,076 lb., at $7 50; extra at $8 50@$8 60; first quality at $7@$8 25; second quality at $6@$6 75, and third quality at $5@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,285 head. Sheep remain at stationary rates; the quality averaged poor, the supply light from the North, and purchasers were indifferent about operating. Sales in lots at $2@$3 25 each; Extra, $3 50@$4 50.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,400 head; market dull except for Butchers', which are fairly active; prices unchanged; shipments, 118 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; prices 5c.@10c. higher for packers, which sold at $6 75@$7; light Bacon grades at $7 10@$7 25, and New-England grades at $7 15@$7 20; shipments, 470 head. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; market quiet but firm at $3 25@$5 25.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	76	Leather, sides	50,618
Beeswax, lbs	9,000	Linseed, bags	210
Cotton, bales	3,301	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,614
Copper, bbls	35	Pork, pkgs	1,338
Dried Fruit, pkgs	32	Beef, pkgs	384
Eggs, bbls	1,230	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,440
Flaxseed, bags	14,115	Grease, pkgs	100
Wheat, bushels	29,280	Lard, pkgs	2,647
Corn, bushels	32,900	Lard, kegs	50
Oats, bushels	29,768	Stearine, pkgs	485
Rye, bushels	7,716	Butter, pkgs	4,214
Malt, bushels	5,592	Cheese, pkgs	5,389
Barley, bushels	4,000	Tallow, pkgs	221
Grass-seed, bags	713	Dressed Hogs, No	405
Beans, bushels	924	Hides, No	1,351
Peas, bushels	11,220	Tobacco, hhds	144
Corn-meal, bbls	500	Tobacco, bxs, &c	321
Corn-meal, bags	567	Whisky, bbls	782
R. W. Flour, pkgs	167	Wool, bales	193
Hops, bales	453	Lard, pkgs	870
Hides, No	516	Skins, bales	10
Hides, bales	870	Tallow-oil, bbls	60

COFFEE—Rio has been in very limited demand and nominally unchanged in price; 2,382 bags by the Cleta sold on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 37,147 bags; sales, 17,803 bags; stock in first hands to-day here, 177,422 bags, and at all the ports, 295,128 bags, including 67,178 bags at Baltimore, 6,164 bags at Hampton Roads, 5,699 bags at Charleston, and 5,000 bags at Savannah. 20,664 bags at New-Orleans, 9,000 bags at Galveston, 9,700 bags at Mobile....The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States to Nov. 23 was 118,700 bags, and the purchases for the United States to Jan. 1 were 166 000 bags....Other kinds dull and unsettled....We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16¼c.@16¾c.; fair, 17¾c.@17¾c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¾c.@18¾c.; good, ₱ gold, 17¾c.@18c. Also, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Java invoices, 25c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 17¾c.@18c.; Macassar, 20c.@22c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@19½c., and San Domingo, 16c.@16½c., gold. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, but at irregular prices, the revised official figures showing an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb. on Middling and higher grades, and a partial reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. on lower qualities....Ordinary now quoted at 10¾c.; Low Middling, 11 11-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling, 12 5-16c.@13c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,357 bales, (of which 77 bales were on last evening, including 470 bales to shippers, 274 bales to spinners, and 613 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been fair to advanced rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bales, (of which 4,100 bales were on last evening and 8,600 bales to-day,) with 1,400 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 7-32c.; February, 13 5-16c.@13⅜c.; March, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; April, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; May, 14 3-32c.; June, 14 5-16c.; July, 14 7-16c.@14⅝c.; August, 14 17-32c.@14 19-32c.; showing an advance of 1-32@3-32c. ₱ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,301 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 25,725 bales, against 36,462 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 73,975 bales, against 96,500 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,416,527 bales, against 2,173,921 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 13,781 bales; to the Continent, 15,084 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 136,528 sales; consolidated stock at the ports, 803,359 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour at generally easier and somewhat irregular prices. The main demand for shipment has been for City Mill Extras, for the West Indies, chiefly within the range of $5 90@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Lines of regular shipping Extras have been offered with reserve, but have been in less urgent request. Trade and Family Extras have been rather lightly dealt in on the basis of our quotations. Superfine and No. 2 quiet, and unsound stock attracting very little attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,200 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4@$5 65, mainly at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly for choice to fancy No. 2 Flour at $5@$4, mainly at $5 25@$3 65; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 10@$4 50, chiefly at $4 25@$4 35; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 50@$5 40, chiefly at $5@$5 25 for prompt delivery; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 90; City Mills Extra, $5 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 30; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 40, chiefly at $5@$5 30; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 40 for poor to very choice, and $5 50@$6 75 for choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 20@$7 35, and patent at $6 50@$9 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 30@$7; fair to very choice Western Extra family, $6@$7 25; Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 35@$7, mostly at $5 65@$6 25; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 60@$8 75, with very fancy do. at higher prices; Extra Genesee, $6 65@$7 ₱ bbl. included in the sales have been 8,100 bbls. shipping stock, largely City Mill, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in quite moderate request, in the local market, chiefly in low to fine to meet urgent wants, at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 bbls, in lots, at $4 15@$4 60 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 40 for very poor to choice shipping Extra; $6 50@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in fair demand and quoted firm....We quote at from $4 35@$5 50 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine. Corn Meal has been moderately active, since our last, but at lower prices, under more liberal offerings. We quote at from $3@$3 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3@$3 50 for White do.; $3 10@$3 45 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,050 bbls., including 300 bbls. Brandywine at $3 85; and 600 bbls. Yellow Western, part at $3 10@$3 20, from dock and delivered....Corn-meal (in bags) has been inactive at $1 10@$1 75 for poor to very choice, ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been very slow of sale, within the range of $2@$2 50 for very poor to fancy State and Pennsylvania, chiefly within the range of $2 15@$2 40, ₱ 100 lb....Oat-meal has been very dull in the local market, and quoted heavy and irregular as to price, within the range of $5 75@$7 for domestic and $6 25@$7 50 for Canada, ₱ bbl. Liberal quantities of Canada Meal, in bond, are going forward to Liverpool and Glasgow, by steam, as indicated in our reports of recent freight engagements.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in quite moderate request and quoted weaker, though not decidedly lower in price. The export call has been limited. Millers have been purchasing rather more freely at the current figures. A light movement has been reported in Winter Wheat at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels at $1 32 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 24 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 24 for choice No. 2 Spring, New-York inspection, afloat; $1 09 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; 98c.@$1 04 for Rejected and very inferior Spring; mainly at $1 04½, afloat; $1 45 for Amber Pennsylvania, (6 car-loads;) $1 25@$1 30 for Red Western, in store; 20@$1 25 for do., car lots, afloat....Corn has been depressed and quoted 1c. @1½c. a bushel lower. The demand has been on a restricted scale for export and for home use, closing heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,000 bushels, at 67c.@68½c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, chiefly at 67c. for prime, afloat; 67c. for low grade do.; from 66c.@66½c., closing at 66c. for "no grade" new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 67¼c.@68½c. for new Yellow Western; 73c.@74½c. for old Mixed Western; 68c. for Yellow Southern, and 74½c. for old Yellow Western, New-York inspection, (1,700 bushels,....It was stated on Change to-day that in consequence of a shipper having bought yesterday 12,000 bushels new Mixed Corn, New-York inspection, New-York Central Railroad certificates, and one dime different from those tendered therefor, the certificates of this line were reported as obtainable to-day at ½c.@1c. discount....Rye has been quiet to-day at unchanged prices. Prime State quoted at 94c.@96c., new crop, and 98c. for old, which were the basis of the last sales; prime Canada, in bond, nominally at 90c., (with higher rates claimed for equal to full boat-loads, to arrive,) and fair to prime Western at 86c.@90c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been more active at somewhat easier prices. Sales have been made of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 21; 10,000 bushels do., to arrive, (prompt shipment from Canada,) at $1 20; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 15; and 3,000 bushels two-rowed State at 89c. ₱ bushel....Barley-malt has been inactive since our last, within the (nominal) range of $1 25@$1 40 for fair to very choice Canada, and $1 45 for fine; $1 15@$1 30 for four-rowed State, (cash and time,) and $1@$1 15 for two-rowed do.; sales, 1,500 bushels old two-rowed State at $1 10, cash....Canada Peas have been very dull, with prime, in bond, quoted nominally at $1 04 asked, and $1 reported as the best bid....Buckwheat has been in light demand, with State quoted at 60c.@61c. ₱ bushel; one car load sold at 60½c. ₱ bushel....Oats have been in very limited request, and quoted weak and somewhat irregular in price, with sales reported of only 27,000 bushels at 41½c.@47½c. for inferior to very good Western; 43c.@47c. for inferior White do.; 46c.@47c. for Mixed State; and 48½c.@50c. for White State....Feed has been in moderate request, chiefly in a jobbing way, within the range of 19c.@24c., as to quality, with the main outlines reported at $19@$22 50 ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been less sought after yet quoted steady. We quote shipping qualities within range from 70c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lb. Oat-straw, 70c.@80c. Salt Hay, 65c.@70c....Rye Straw has been in request and held with firmness within the range of 85c.@$1 25; Oat, 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 lb., on a very meagre offering....Clover-seed firm but quiet; prime to choice quoted at 13½c.@13⅝c.; sales reported of 133 bags on this basis.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive since our last, within the previous range of $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 for No. 2; $2 20@$3 for No. 1: $3 50@$7 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been very lightly dealt in at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl....Crude Pitch continues inactive at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted up to 33½c. ₱ gallon; sales 200 bbls.

OILS—A moderate demand has been thrown for Whale, Sperm, Linseed and Lard Oils, at generally steady prices. Palm, Olive and Cocoa-nut Oils quiet at former figures. Menhaden and Cotton-seed Oils, held above the views of buyers, and inactive....We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Bleached do., 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 85@$1 90; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 08 for good to strictly prime, and 82½c.@95c. for No 1, and 72½c.@80c. for No. 2; Red Oil, 66c.@67½c.; Saponified do., 65c.@67½c.; Linseed-oil, 62c.@63c., in oks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 45c.@50c.; Bleached do. nominal; Crude Cotton-seed, 52½c.@55c.; Yellow do., 57½c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 59c.@62½c., and White, 62½c.@65c.; Paraffine, 24c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 86c.@92½c.; Cod, 60c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 87½c.@$1 25; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10@$1 15; Cocoa-nut Oil, 11¼c.@13¼c.; Tanners' Oil, 47c.@50c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been more sought after and held more firmly; quoted at 7½c.@7⅝c., in bulk, and 10¾c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in more request, with early delivery quoted at the close up to 13¾c.....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@17⅝c....Naphtha at 8½c.@9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13¼c.@13¼c.... At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 13c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger in price, on, however, a very light trade....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 150 bbl. lots new Western Mess, uninspected, at $20 75@$20 90....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50; City do., $21 50@$21 75; Extra Prime, $15 50 ₱ bbl....And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, January options quoted at $20 50@$20 75; February options at $20 50@$20 75; and March, $20 90 ₱ bbl. without transactions....Dressed Hogs have been in light supply and active demand, with City quoted up to 10c.@11c., for heavy to light; Western, medium to light averages, 9½c.@9¾c.; poor do., 8¾c.....Cut-meats have been held more firmly, and moderately sought after at steady rates.....Sales have been reported of 13,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10¾c.@12c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME—A QUIET FAMILY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—CRUCIBLE—Mr. A. O. Hall, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. J. W. Brutone, Miss Constance Leigh.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. John E. Owens.

CHICKERING HALL.—PIANO CONCERT—Dr. Hans Von Bülow, Miss Rosa McGeachy.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The editor of *Harper's Weekly* is evidently seriously disturbed by the "third-term" talk, and we should judge that Mr. NAST's caricatures illustrative of that question have not had much effect upon his mind. Recently, an article appeared in the *Weekly* complaining that the President, in his Message, had made no reference to the subject, and in the same number there was a drawing by Mr. NAST ridiculing the very editors who took up that cry. The faces of some of those editors were shown, but in the background there were two or three whose backs only were revealed to the public, thus giving rise to the horrible suspicion that one of these unknown personages must have been the editor of *Harper's Weekly* himself. However that may be, the editor now asks how many of the Republican papers which have declared themselves against the third-term idea "would oppose the regular Republican nomination?" As a preliminary step toward settling that question, we beg leave to suggest that this particular editor should first answer it himself. What course would *Harper's Weekly* pursue under the circumstances supposed? Would that paper give its support to the Democratic candidate? Before claiming the right to cross-examine other journals on this point it is only fair and proper that *Harper's Weekly* should tell us plainly what it would do itself, should the much-dreaded issue ever come before us in a practical shape.

Both houses of the State Legislature were formally convened yesterday, and regularly organized. In the Assembly, Mr. HUSTED made a brief and pointed speech, in which he plainly told his hearers that a short session was both possible and advisable; that a large reduction of taxation might and should be made; and called attention to the Constitutional amendments which come over from last year. Lieut. Gov. DORSHEIMER's speech consisted of an interesting review of the proceedings of the Revolutionary Committee a hundred years ago, with an adroit evasion of allusion to any current topics. Mr. WOODIN opened the political work of the session by the introduction of a bill repealing the act known as the "Gray Nuns act," and which was intended to give that sisterhood peculiar privileges.

It seems that Mr. HOLMAN, who is second on the Committee on Appropriations, and what is of more consequence, who is also a member of an Indiana clique that is very powerful just now, clings to the project of cutting down the appropriations $40,000,000. He proposes to begin with the bill for expenses of Foreign Intercourse. As that includes only some sixteen hundred thousand dollars, he cannot go far in reducing it without great caution, for which he is not famous. On the whole, we know of no department from which the country gets more by paying less than from the State Department. Mr. HOLMAN will next attack the Army, unless restrained by Mr. RANDALL, who may not care to surrender everything into the hands of Mr. HENDRICKS' friends, and who has some reputation to lose, and may not be willing to lose it for Mr. HENDRICKS' sole benefit.

The Message of Gov. HARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, is an able and careful document. Owing to excessive appropriations by the Legislature last Winter, there is a deficiency in the revenues of some half million of dollars, and another still greater is threatened this year. These the Governor proposes to meet by transferring revenues now set apart for the sinking fund. The net debt of the State is $13,766,564. The schools of the State have made surprising progress within ten years. In 1865 there were 1,743 schools, now there are 5,625; in 1865 there were 2,765 public teachers, now there are 13,863; then the expenditures were $3,613,238, last year they were $9,363,927, and the quality of the schools has made similar advancement. Gov. HARTRANFT devotes a large part of his Message to municipal governments, which he finds to be, in Pennsylvania as in New-York, complex, inefficient, corrupt, and costly. He recommends a Commission to investigate the subject and to report a "comprehensive and uniform code," to take the place of all existing laws as to cities.

As to the Centennial, Gov. HARTRANFT promises that it will be successful. He recommends an appropriation to enable the State to make an adequate exhibition of its products, resources, and institutions, and to pay for the transportation and shelter of 8,000 Militia, who will be in camp ten days during the Exposition. The lawlessness in the coal regions last Summer is recounted, and the simple and just principles by which his course was guided, are explained by the Governor. They were, in substance, that every man should be compelled to respect the rights of others by any use of force necessary. Gov. HARTRANFT recommends that every Sheriff be given authority, under specified restrictions, to raise a special constabulary, to be paid and supported by the county and armed by the State, and that the Attorney General be directed to indict, on his own information, any officer neglecting his duty, or any one guilty of violence, and to bring them to trial in any other county if necessary. The Governor recommends that vagrants be compelled to work or go to prison. He gives some interesting facts concerning a series of Colonial records in preparation by the State. The whole Message is dignified, practical and business-like, and indicates that the people of Pennsylvania made no mistake in the re-election of Gen. HARTRANFT last Fall.

By the English and German detectives, THOMAS, or THOMASSEN, who caused the disaster at Bremerhaven, was suspected of trying to execute a plot like the one he formed for the *Mosel* on board the White Star steamer, the *Celtic*, on her voyage from Liverpool last October. He endeavored to ship a box on that vessel and to get heavy insurance on it, representing its contents as coin, but refused to allow it to be opened. It now seems that he pursued this attempt up to the 13th, the day before the *Celtic* sailed, applying to the Purser to obtain insurance, but still refusing to allow the box to be opened. Finally it was brought to New-York with him, and left in a warehouse, where it was yesterday opened under the direction of the Police. It inclosed a strong steel box and was filled with shot and canvas. The mystery is not lessened by the fact that when THOMAS made his last attempt to get insurance the package was on the *Celtic* and had no explosive in it.

Certain theorists in this country have tried to convince the American farmer that his successful competition in the British markets with the wheat-growers of Southern Russia was due to purely accidental causes, liable at any moment to be removed. Any one who has paid much attention to the subject, without seeking to find in it support for any particular theory, must have reached a directly opposite opinion. Our superiority over the Russian producer in the grain markets of the world has now stood the test of both good years and bad years, and has become too well established a fact to be easily disturbed. A cable dispatch shows how disastrously Russian commerce and agriculture have been affected by American competition. The statistics quoted from the Moscow *Gazette*, might have been made still more striking by a reference to the returns of British imports for 1875. Instead of forty-four per cent. of the foreign wheat supply of Great Britain, sent from the United States in 1873, the proportion of American wheat imported last year amounted to at least fifty-four per cent. of the whole, while that of Russia fell short of twenty per cent. Whatever be the defects of our transit facilities, their superiority is fully admitted by our Russian rivals, as well as the greater productiveness of our soil, and the more scientific methods of our agriculture. While Russia continues to devote vast sums of borrowed money to the construction of railroads, chiefly for military purposes, and to give much more attention to Asiatic conquest than to the improvement of the territory she possesses, her productive inferiority is likely to continue.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. TILDEN's annual Message is chiefly remarkable for its prolixity. The Governor attempts too much. It is impossible to present in one view all the essential details of the reports of the Controller and Canal Auditor, to incorporate with these copious extracts from the Governor's first Message and subsequent memoranda attached to legislative measures, to add a variety of statistics about asylums, State prisons, common schools, &c., and then to finish up with an exhaustive disquisition on the true relations of bank notes to current values—it is impossible to combine all these features in a document which will invite attentive perusal. Had he been content to leave to the proper State officials their accustomed task of giving detailed reports of the operations of their departments, and had he reserved his politico-economical pamphlet for production in a separate form, Gov. TILDEN might have succeeded in making a strong and readable Message. Much of the attention which was secured by the productions of the earlier period of the Governor's administration was due to the success with which he had overcome his old vice of wordiness. Mr. TILDEN must conquer his obvious tendency to relapse into a drearily diffuse style of treating public questions if he hopes to retain the ear of the people.

It might be added that he must cultivate a spirit of greater fairness in dealing with the labors of those who preceded him, if he expects to cultivate a character for anything higher than the narrow and selfish ambition of a partisan politician. His course in regard to the exposure of the Tammany frauds is pretty much of a piece with the claims which he tacitly assumes in regard to reforms in State finances. Nobody grudges to the Governor his share of the credit due to the reductions effected in the appropriations of last year, however much one may object to his monopolizing the whole of it. But it is something worse than disingenuous to put to the credit of the present administration the achievement of preparing the way for a reduction of the State taxes of the year to one-half of their amount in 1874. No one knows better than Mr. TILDEN that taxes were high in 1874 mainly because under the administration of members of his own party the State sinking funds had been diverted from the purpose to which they were devoted by law, and because the last but one of the heavy installments for the redemption of the bounty debt had to be raised during that year. It fell to a Republican Administration to bear the burden of restoring the integrity of the sinking funds, and they discharged that duty with the same fidelity with which they guarded these funds against further encroachment.

But for the honest and able conduct of the affairs of the State in 1873 and 1874, Gov. TILDEN would certainly not have been able to boast that the wants of the Treasury can be fully satisfied this year with eight millions of dollars, while it needed fifteen millions and three quarters to meet them two years ago. Mr. TILDEN claims to have been a power in the Democratic politics of the State during the period when the canal revenues were squandered and large deficiencies were created in the sinking funds. But his voice was certainly never lifted in protest against these abuses—in fact he was the joint author of the resolutions of State conventions which unreservedly approved of the Democratic administration of the finances and the canals of the State, and which claimed for that administration exceptional praise on the score of economy and efficiency. These are points on which the Governor can mislead no well-informed voter in this State. In treating of them, therefore, he would have done well to remember his character of representative of the whole people, rather than that of the nominee of a political party. The reckless financial administration which, five years ago, seriously impaired the credit of the State, and whose consequences were felt in the heavy taxation of the last three years, is a subject which was at least as much deserving of notice as the operations of the New-York Clearing-house or the condition of the National Treasury.

The year's administration of the canals can hardly be called a successful one. The reduction of the tolls has cost the State a million of dollars of revenue, and has not arrested the diversion of the carrying trade from the water-ways of the State to the railways. The interest and redemption fund of the canal debt require over a million of dollars, but the actual surplus available for these purposes is only $458,000. The tax-payers will be called upon to supply $625,000 to make up for the deficiency thus created. The Erie Canal is the only one whose income has exceeded the expenditures upon it, while the maintenance and improvement of the canal system of the State have cost the tax-payers in 1875, $335,000 more than its total revenues. As a remedy for this condition of affairs, the Governor has nothing new in the way of remedies to propose. He has not yet received the report of his Commission in regard to the disposal of the lateral canals, and he can only recommend to the Legislature the strictest economy in making appropriations for repairs, and the approval of the constitutional amendment adopted by last Legislature changing the system of canal administration, with a view to better-defined responsibility and more concentrated power.

The Governor reviews his former protest against erecting "palaces for criminals, for paupers, or for the insane." He again expresses a belief that the State prisons should be made self-supporting, if not a source of revenue to the State, though without trusting himself to point out how this is to be done. He takes his favorite way of avoiding direct treatment of a somewhat delicate question by recommending the Legislature to institute an inquiry into the management of the State prisons, with the view of relieving the tax-payers from the annual burden of supplying their financial deficiencies. Perhaps the Governor may find time to devote a special message to this subject. The masses of the Democratic Party have heretofore been among the most virulent opponents of all proposals to utilize prison labor in the most productive form. People will not unnaturally imagine that the Governor is afraid of incurring the odium of making convict labor an element of commercial competition, should he fail to promulgate decided views on a subject about which he has had excellent opportunities for gaining full information.

On this and cognate topics a decided expression of opinion would have been of more value than the Governor's labored exposition of his views in regard to the relations between trade and the volume of the currency. We have heard most of these before, and we shall doubtless hear them again. They are in the main skillfully argued and dexterously, though somewhat cumbrously, stated. Their fitness to furnish materials for a platform of financial compromise is more apparent than their claim to occupy one-third of a very long Message of the Governor of the State of New-York. We have, therefore, contented ourselves with a very brief abstract of this portion of the Message. When Mr. TILDEN enters the ranks of authorship, or attains a position where his opinions on financial questions will have some direct bearing on national legislation, he may be able to utilize all this elaborate display of economical speculation. Till then the public will be able to restrain its curiosity to know what is the Governor's precise place among the financial students of our time.

THE CITY OF THE FUTURE.

It is remarkable that the "city of the future," so poetically pictured by Dr. RICHARDSON in one of the English Social Science meetings, should be not unlike some of the cities of the present in this country. The ideal of the English sanitarian is an average of five persons to each house—a proportion realized in several of our American towns, and only a little increased in so large a city as Philadelphia. The "pavement of the future" for the ideal streets is "wood set in asphalt"—a pavement which has already become one of the past here. The sidewalks are to be everywhere "ten feet wide, and of light gray or white stone"—a thing not unknown here. One of the remarkable features in the future house is to be "hot water from the kitchen boiler distributed by conducting pipes, so that in every room and bed-room hot and cold water can be at all times readily obtained for washing or cleaning purposes, and as on every floor there is a sink for receiving waste water, the carrying of heavy pails from floor to floor is not required. The scullery, which is by the side of the kitchen, is provided with a copper and all the appliances for laundry work." An equally extraordinary convenience of the perfect city is "a bath-room on the second and third stories, supplied with hot and cold water." All these wonderful arrangements of the city of the future are surpassed, however, by this imaginative picture of the English physician. "The water-closets in the houses are on the middle and basement floors. The continuous water supply flushes them without danger of charging the drinking water with gases emanating from the closet, a danger so imminent in the present method of cisterns which supply drinking as well as flushing water." These pictures of the house of the future give an American some faint idea of what the house of the present is in England.

The learned sanitarian, however, has one feature in his future house which we trust will be adopted here—the kitchen in the attic. This improvement has already been attempted in some of our public buildings, with great success. For some reason, another convenience of the coming house—the English dust-shaft—has never been in use in this country. Perhaps the difficulty of making it perfectly tight has prevented its use. The Doctor's ideal sewerage seems scarcely better than our own, except that the main sewers are ventilated by pneumatic engines and the sewage is utilized for agriculture. No provision is made to carry off "return gases" from the house-main. This sanitarian's city, however, will not smell of impure gas, as every gas-manufactory is obliged to purify it thoroughly. The perfect house is to have glazed and hollow brick in both outside and inside walls, these bricks connecting with one another, and capable of conveying heated air from a hollow chamber behind the fire-grate. This is certainly a novel suggestion. We should fear, however, the prevention of evaporation by the glazing, and the hollow brick does not seem equal to the invention here, which we suspect is going to change the whole style of building house walls and partitions—we mean the hollow cement fire-proof block taking the place of lathing and two coats of plaster. We doubt, too, if glazed brick would ever supply the place of a plastered wall. The utilizing of fire-grate heat (of which so much escapes) has always seemed to us an important object in house-building. The difficulty seems to be in the want of room in the chimney for a separate air-chamber.

The water supply in Dr. RICHARDSON's ideal city comes from a river near the town, though the water must be unpolluted by sewage. The American system is far better—to obtain it either from mountain lakes, distant rivers, or the depths of large lakes. In the coming city, too, will be underground railways and tramways, along which all the mains for water and gas will pass, where they can be easily reached and repaired. This scheme has very obvious objections, and the problem of rapid transit in the towns of the future remains as difficult as ever.

We may hope, with the philanthropic sanitarian, that the "city of health" will sell no alcohol for beverage, and use no tobacco for stimulant, but we can scarcely yet expect it. The "model hospital" of coming years, however, we may hope to see: the small, airy, glass-roofed, and wide pavilions, of which there shall be many in the city, which can be taken to pieces and disinfected, with gardens surrounding and day sitting-rooms. This institution of the medical millennium seems now not far away. When our "city of health" is constructed, most of the "foul-air" diseases will pass away, and the death-rate be reduced from thirty in the thousand to eight, or even, as Mr. CHADWICK expects, to five. This means, of course, a lengthening of the average of human life, such as has not taken place since the great sanitary improvements of the eighteenth century. Our next Centennial may see the dream of the English sanitarian a reality.

A NEW JEAN VALJEAN.

It is not often that such a train of criminal incidents is brought to light as that just disclosed by the exposure of the life of CHILDS, the late foreman of a jury in a District of Columbia court. A criminal record is suddenly revealed by a single indiscretion; and after an apparently honorable career of nineteen years, CHILDS is made to appear, like the Jean Valjean of VICTOR HUGO, as a criminal forever pursued by his crime. Last Summer, one SNYDER was brought before a Washington court charged with burglary. The extraordinary efforts made on his behalf were explained by the report that he had been connected with what is known as "the Ring safe burglary" in Washington. He was regularly admitted to bail, recognizance being offered by a man purporting to be DAVID EADES, a reputable and rich citizen of Georgetown, D. C. It was afterward found that the recognizance of bail was fraudulent. Mr. EADES had been personated by a swindler, and SNYDER had been let out of jail as the result of a conspiracy. One JOHN GREEN, a Baltimore barber, was arrested on the charge of falsely representing himself to be EADES. He was tried and acquitted. The verdict of not guilty astonished everybody but the prisoner's friends and the jury, who openly congratulated GREEN, as well they might, for their action had saved him, in spite of the weighty evidence against him.

The foreman of this remarkable jury was ISAAC CHILDS, formerly a citizen of Pennsylvania, but a resident of the District of Columbia for these nineteen years past. During this time, it is said, CHILDS has conducted himself as a reputable citizen, has accumulated wealth, and built up a solid position in society. It is now discovered that nearly thirty years ago he was tried and convicted of arson while a resident of Pennsylvania, and that he was sentenced to the Penitentiary of that State for three years, and that this judgment was never reversed. About the conviction and sentence there is no question. CHILDS claims that he was pardoned by the Governor on account of his youth and good conduct in prison. Considering that so many years had passed since the commission of the crime, CHILDS might reasonably have asked that it should not be brought up against him now, especially as he has lived like one who was trying to atone for the sins of his youth. But he had taken good care that no such statute of limitations should be useful in his case. In 1862, he was drafted into the Army from the District of Columbia, and was ordered to report for duty. He appeared and was exempted from service as ineligible on account of being a convict. The record in his case is complete, and a crime committed in 1847 faces him now. If he was incompetent to serve in the Army in 1862, on account of his being a convicted felon, it follows that he is also incompetent to serve on a jury when a man is being tried for felony.

Mr. CHILDS may very properly take up the complaint of JOB, "Thou makest me to possess the iniquities of my youth." In fiction, the hero of life-long persecutions is usually convicted unjustly for an offense which the sympathetic reader is compelled to consider an act of high merit. It is impossible to withhold pity from Jean Valjean sentenced to the galleys for a misdemeanor committed in the interests of humanity, and pursued by the sleuth-hounds of criminal law through several volumes of VICTOR HUGO's romance. The spectator knows that the confidential manager in "Crucible" is innocent, although he wears a prison dress, while he persists in demanding "vindication." In real life, these things are usually managed without the least relation to the unities of art, as authors and critics call this branch of literary work. It is a little more dramatic to find that the foreman of a jury which acquitted a man charged with felony was himself charged and tried for committing the same kind of offense. But it is most unromantic that this foreman should have confessed his guilt in order to escape being drafted into the Army in time of war.

Under the circumstances, it would have been better for Mr. CHILDS if he had gone into the ranks, and said nothing about his being a convicted felon. Or, if he had no stomach for fighting, he might have served his country by proxy, as many discreet patriots did in those days. A substitute, at any price, would have been cheap, if the ex-convict, as we must suppose, was anxious to outlive the scandal of his early crime. If it is a hard case that a man who has honestly repented of his slips and falls, and has tried to redeem his past, should be made to suffer in mind, estate, or reputation for an old offense, it cannot be so when he himself has kept up the record of his shame. The influence of all this upon the jury in the Green case is not so clear. That the verdict of acquittal was an extraordinary one is admitted. That the District Attorney should demand a new trial on account of the disability of Foreman CHILDS is quite natural. To use the mildest phrase, the verdict of the jury was unexpected, and that the foreman, who was conspicuous by his position, but who might have been free of any possible conspiracy to acquit, should be the most vulnerable person in the panel, proves that there were some grounds for suspicion as to motives. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

RELUCTANT VOCALISM.

There is an old proverb to the effect that a bird who can sing, but who won't sing, should be made to sing. It is evident that, like most proverbs, this was made by some purely theoretical reformer. Nothing could be more proper than the advice that unwilling birds should be made to sing, but how is that feat to be accomplished? The author of the proverb astutely refrained from descending to such a mere matter of detail, and, in consequence, his advice has never been of any practical value.

Instances, however, are not wanting where rash and futile attemps to compel unwilling song have been vainly made. The City of Cincinnati was recently the scene of such an attempt. An operatic company which last week was endeavoring to turn the minds of Cincinnatians from the exclusive contemplation of pork, undertook to give two performances on Saturday, the 1st of January. This arrangement failed to meet the views of the baritone. Whether he desired to devote the afternoon to the quiet formation of good resolutions for the New Year, or whether he wished to celebrate the day after the Cincinnati fashion, by convivial indulgence in stimulating sausages and unrestrained ham, we are not informed. It is simply announced that he refused to sing more than once on New Year's Day, and openly mocked at the manager's command. Whereupon the latter, remembering the proverb concerning birds that willfully abstain from singing, undertook to make the mutinous baritone sing by causing his arrest and arraignment at a police station.

If, as the manager asserted, the baritone violated his contract by refusing to sing at a New Year's matinée, it is clear that a civil action for breach of contract would lie against him. But by what possible means did the manager suppose that he could force this mutineer to sing? Could he have induced a policeman to drag the baritone on the stage, and to club him violently whenever his turn came to sing, it is quite possible that more or less noise would have been drawn from him; but, unfortunately, noise is not music, though the reverse of the proposition is occasionally true. Moreover, a refusal to sing is not an offense known to the Police Magistrate. If a culprit is dragged before the Sergeant in charge of a station-house, and the captor charges him with singing in the streets, he will be promptly committed to a cell, after having been carefully searched lest he should have dangerous songs concealed about his person. The offense of illegal singing is perfectly understood and properly abhorred by even the most inexperienced police officer, but there exists neither patrolman, Sergeant, nor Captain who has ever heard of the crime of not singing. There are few conceivable acts which a zealous officer cannot classify in the expansive category of "drunk and disorderly," but abstinence from singing can hardly be called an act, and by no stress of imagination can it be held to partake of the nature of either intoxication or disorder. We can imagine the disdain with which a Sergeant, unnecessarily interrupted in his official and laborious eating of pea-nuts, ordered the baritone's immediate release. As for the policeman, he must have quailed before the stern rebuke of his irate superior, and gone forth into the night with the determination to atone for his error by the arrest of the first under-sized man whom he might find in the act of trying to read the name of a street on a corner lamp, or giving other evidence of extreme intoxication.

The too hasty manager is now fully aware of the worthlessness of the proverb concerning birds. He knows that no way has yet been discovered by which a bird or a baritone who can sing, but won't sing, can be made to sing. When next a member of his company declines to do his vocal duty, he will content himself with tearing his personal hair, and instituting actions for damages. He cannot, however, expect to receive much sympathy. A manager who imagines that a Cincinnati policeman can evoke music from any possible source, evidently knows but little of the divine art to which his life is ostensibly dedicated.

SHOULD CHURCH PROPERTY BE TAXED?

LETTER IV.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One reason why church property should be exempt from taxation is that such property is unproductive. The capital invested in it is sunk, and unavailable for commercial purposes. Churches are not a source of income but of expense to their owners. If the cost were divided into shares those shares would have no value, because they would never pay a dividend, and the cost or capital, having been set apart or condemned to church uses, can never revert to the individual owner or contributor; for the law does not permit a religious corporation to dissolve, and divide the proceeds of the property among its owners, or, as they may be considered, stockholders. This fact at once takes church property out of the category of ordinary property subject to taxation. The use to which church property is put is a public use, and the State law defines it as a "building for public worship." The doors are open to the public, under proper conditions and restrictions. Property set apart for a street or a highway is exempt from taxation. Like a church, it is for the public use, and that use is also subject to necessary restrictions. A street may not be obstructed by merchandise, vehicles, or clusters of people, and the rate of driving through it is also restricted. But while the street like the church has cost money, has actual value and is exempt from taxation, it has this advantage over the church, in that when it is no longer used for a street the property reverts to the adjoining owner. Yet nothing is heard of taxing streets or sewers, the cost and value of which in the City of New-York greatly exceed the value of all the church property in the same area. But it may be objected that while streets are open to the public, churches are controlled by a corporation. Here again the analogy is complete, for section 17 of the City charter gives the officers of the Corporation power "to regulate the use of the streets, highways, roads, and public places by foot passengers, animals, vehicles, cars, and locomotives."

The street, when opened and improved, benefits the property adjoining, and substantially the cost of the improvement is added to the assessed value of such property. This is also true of churches. It is not overstating the case to say that the value of property in New-York, as represented upon the Assessors' books, is enhanced to the full value of all the church property in the City by the mere fact of the existence of such property. Observe, during the season when suburban property is advertised for rent or sale, how strong a feature is made of proximity to churches. That is the property-owner and business man's view and verdict. I number on my list of friends two gentlemen of large business experience, one of whom, an active Catholic, gave a large sum to assist in building a Protestant church near his property for the resulting money advantage to that property; and the other, an active Protestant, built a Roman Catholic church upon his property, because of the resulting benefit to that property, which was surrounded by a population of that faith.

Central Park pays no taxes to the State, yet I am not aware that it is exempt by any law. It is true it is owned by the City Corporation, but that, I believe, does not, of itself, exempt it from tax. Its value has been appraised at a sum about as great as the value of the church property in New-York. Its use is limited and restricted by many necessary and stringent rules. It has never been so much as proposed to tax it. Presidents and political economists have passed under its umbrageous arbors, all unheedful of the enormous wrong they did the State in giving their countenance to the "vast sum" of untaxed property. It is to be feared that they have even dared to look "acquiescently" upon its rocks and rills, its bridges and buildings, its grottos and groves. It brings in no revenue, is a source of expense to its owners, and is not taxed. Yet, like the churches, it pays to the State a sum greater than any tax which could fairly be laid upon it by its enhancement of the taxable value of surrounding property, and the resulting advantages to the City at large, by adding to the attractiveness of the same as a place of residence.

Gramercy Park, in the Eighteenth Ward of this City, is a plot containing about two acres, surrounded by a high iron fence. It is private property. The public has no access or rights there. Yet during all these years it has never been taxed. Like churches, it is unproductive and a source of expense to its owners, fifty odd in number, each of whom holds a key to the park. It is not exempt by statute, so far as I know, but is exempt by a sort of involuntary recognition of the principle which controls in similar cases. Yet neither the City nor the State loses anything by the exemption, for the surrounding property pays an increased tax, owing to its proximity to the park, which more than reimburses the City and State for the loss of the tax upon the specific lots included in the area of the park. If the surrounding property were assessed for ownership of the park, the assessment for benefit would have to be reduced; as the assessment for ownership and benefit together could not very well be made, and the assessment for benefit is larger than any that could justly be made for ownership. This is a stronger case than that of church property, for the park in question is restricted to private use.

These and other parks unquestionably promote the public good in other ways. Their lawns and foliage are refreshing to the eye, and they furnish breathing places or lungs for the overcrowded City. The same is true of churches; while the latter have this advantage, that they not only promote the physical welfare, so far as they are surrounded by open space, and, if beautiful in architecture, form and develop the æsthetic taste, but they are also schools in which are cultivated intelligence, morality, and virtue.

The reflex influence of such exempt property in enhancing the taxable value of adjacent property is demonstrated by the following extract from a recent legislative document of the State of Massachusetts. It says:

"The block of land on which the buildings of the Natural History Society and the Institute of Technology stand was given to these corporations on the condition that, if the lands surrounding the reserved area did not rise in value, in consequence of the grant, enough to cover the estimated value of the reservation itself, then the two corporations should pay the deficiency. These corporations never had to pay anything for their land. The city had just as much value in land available for taxation after the gift was made to these two exempted societies as it would have had if no such gift had been made."

It would seem that nothing more need be said to demonstrate that the State is no loser by the exemption of church property, and this, too, without touching upon anything but the material advantage to property. If all the church property in this City could by the force of legislation or taxation be diverted to ordinary uses, it can scarcely be doubted that the taxable and actual value of the property in the City would be reduced by an amount equal to the value of the exempt church property.

It may be said that the State does tax unproductive private property. True; but such property may be made productive at the will of its owner. Or, if not able to improve and occupy, he may dispose of it to some one who will make it productive, and may invest the proceeds of his sale so as to secure an income. That is not an analagous case. The capital invested in a church has been given up for unselfish reasons to public use, and must forever remain unproductive.

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE PETER GANSEVOORT.

Judge Peter Gansevoort died yesterday. He was one of the oldest and most eminent citizens of Albany, his native city. He was a son of Gen. Peter Gansevoort, who was born in Albany July 17, 1749, and who died July 2, 1812. Judge Gansevoort's father was one of those who accompanied Gen. Montgomery to Canada in 1775. He commanded at Fort Stanwix, as Colonel, when it was besieged by St. Leger in 1777. He resolutely defended the post from Aug. 2 to Aug. 22, until the approach of Gen. Arnold dispersed the Indians and gave him relief. For this gallant defense the Colonel received the thanks of Congress. In 1781 he was appointed Brigadier General by the State. He was brave, intelligent, faithful, and highly respected. Judge Gansevoort inherited all his father's sterling qualities.

SIR ANTHONY ROTHSCHILD.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death yesterday of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart. Sir Anthony, who is a brother of Baron Lionel Rothschild, was born in 1810. He was created a baronet by her Majesty, the Queen, in 1846. In 1861 he was appointed High Sheriff of the County of Bucks. He was a partner in the celebrated banking-house of Rothschild & Co., of London and Frankfort.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

BOTH HOUSES CALLED TO ORDER YESTERDAY—GOV. HARTRANFT'S MESSAGE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock M. to-day by Lieut. Gov. Latta. Hon. E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, was chosen as President *pro tem.* by 28 Republican votes, the Democrats refusing to vote, on the ground that their side held the opinion that a Speaker *pro tem.* had been elected. Mr. Davis having been chosen as President *pro tem.* at the end of the session of 1875. The House was called to order at 12 o'clock M. by Speaker Patterson, and business was immediately proceeded with.

Gov. Hartranft's Message sets forth that, during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1875, the total amount of debt redeemed was $1,335,497 63, the total receipts were $7,534,650 67, and the total disbursements $6,541,448 40. The balance in the State Treasury is $993,207 27. It is estimated that the revenue of this year will be $500,000 less than that of last year, which would make the deficiency at the end of the current fiscal year about $1,500,000, unless the appropriations can be reduced. The appropriations are already more for that part of the fiscal year embraced between Dec. 1, 1875, and June 1, 1876. The principal appropriations, such as for schools and the ordinary expenses of the Government, are fixed by the Constitution or by law, except those for public charities, and these will demand unusually large amounts at this session, by reason of their failure to receive anything at the last. It is manifest, therefore, that the appropriations cannot be materially reduced, and the deficiency must be provided for, either by the imposition of new taxes, or the diversion into the general fund of some of the revenues now flowing into the sinking fund. To levy new taxes, at a time when the business and industrial interest are prostrated, would be unwise and a great hardship, and would justly meet with public condemnation. The necessity, therefore, of the redistribution of the revenues is obviously a duty that is urgent, and demands immediate attention. The Governor therefore recommends that one-third of the revenues now assigned to the sinking fund be transferred to the general fund. Referring to the Centennial Exhibition, the Governor says: "Whatever doubts have hitherto possessed the public mind about the success of the Centennial, are now happily dissipated, and it is evident the country has awakened to the conviction that the Exhibition, instead of being merely local, will transcend in dignity and magnitude any of the expositions that have preceded it in Europe. It becomes Pennsylvania, therefore, to bestir herself and strive to have a full representation of her resources and industries on exhibition."

The Governor calls attention to the lawless disposition that exists in portions of the Commonwealth, where tumult and riot at times have been so formidable that the executive power of the State had to be invoked to quell the disturbances. "These turbulent manifestations are becoming alarmingly frequent, and to repress them some remedy must be devised. No disobedience of regularly constituted authority will be permitted, whether on the part of individuals, corporations, or combinations of men. No sense of wrong, however grievous, will or shall justify violence in seeking indemnity therefor. The rights of property must be respected, and no interference with its legitimate use will be tolerated. Every man must be allowed to sell his own labor at his own price, and his working must not be interrupted either by force or intimidation. For grievances, fancied or real, redress must be sought in the manner the law provides, and no one must attempt to override its process. If citizens will recognise these principles as binding upon their consciences and actions, there can be no necessity for executive interference to preserve the peace, and it must be understood, once for all, that any violation of private rights, or resistance to public officers, when in the discharge of their duty, will be summarily dealt with, and if the civil authority and the power of the county cannot maintain the supremacy of the law, then the whole power of the Commonwealth shall be employed, if necessary to compel respect for authority."

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania met at 12 o'clock to-day. The Senate at once proceeded to organize after the new Senators were sworn in. The Democrats opposed the motion to proceed to organization, the policy of that party in the Legislature being based on the claim that the present is an adjourned and not a new session. The motion was adopted by a strict party vote, twenty-nine Republicans to seventeen Democrats, and the Democrats refused to nominate or vote for officers. The organization was speedily effected, and the remainder of the session was occupied by the reading of the Governor's annual Message. In the House, the first business in order, according to the view of the Democratic majority, was the reading of the journal of the last session of that body in 1875. After the new members elected to fill vacancies caused by deaths had been sworn in, a resolution was passed declaring the House ready for business, the officers of last year holding over for the present session under the operation of this resolution. An effort was made to force through a resolution declaring that no bill, resolution, or other business pending at the adjournment of the session of 1875 should be considered at the present adjourned session unless commenced *de novo*. After considerable discussion of the resolution, the subject was postponed by mutual consent, and the reading of the Governor's Message was begun, at the conclusion of which the House adjourned. This is the present aspect of affairs. How it will end no one can tell, although those qualified to say consider the position assumed by the Democracy an untenable one, from which they will eventually be compelled to recede. It is the general impression that they will evade the difficulty by appointing a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Senate, with power to agree upon a basis of settlement of the difficulties between the two houses. This seems to be the only way in which a vexatious dead-lock can be avoided.

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

IT IS TO BE ROWED AT SARATOGA.

HARVARD TO WITHDRAW AFTER THE NEXT REGATTA—LETTERS FROM FOREIGN UNIVERSITY CREWS—YALE'S WITHDRAWAL—PROFESSIONAL BOATING MEN BARRED OUT OF THE COLLEGE CREWS.

The Rowing Association of American Colleges held its convention in this City yesterday, and all necessary business preliminary to the regatta of next Summer was transacted. The convention was remarkable for its order and harmony, and for the business-like manner in which it was conducted. The important question as to where the regatta should be rowed was decided in favor of Saratoga. Harvard announced that it would be represented in the regatta this year, and that after it had been rowed she would withdraw from the association. An important motion was carried which will tend to prevent the employing of professional boating men on any of the crews.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

BUSINESS OF THE MORNING SESSION.

The convention met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by B. E. Warner, of Trinity, Vice President of the association; Mr. Caldwell, of Hamilton, acted as Secretary. The following delegates were present: Amherst, G. W. Coke; Bowdoin, John M. Burleigh; Brown, Albert Gallop and E. H. Luther; Columbia, J. K. Rees and J. T. Goodwin; Dartmouth, E. C. Carrigan; Hamilton, W. W. Caldwell and H. M. McMasters; Cornell, J. N. Ostrom and A. M. Ensign; Harvard, William F. Weld; Princeton, William A. Butler, Jr., and H. E. Davis; Trinity, E. M. Scudder and B. E. Warner; Union, B. Brockleman and E. Hastings; Wesleyan, William H. Downs and William C. Wallace; Williams, J. H. Haynes and R. H. Halsey. The Treasurer's report was presented, showing the receipts of the year to have been $452 75, and the expenses, $225 50; cash on hand, $227 25. The report was adopted. The reports of the Regatta Committee were then presented, the points of which were given in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. Rees gave the majority report in favor of Saratoga, in the course of which he read the following letters from Cambridge and Trinity, the foreign universities:

UNIVERSITY "PITT" CLUB, Dec. 17, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letters have unfortunately come just at the close of our term. It lies with the meeting of the Captains of the C. O. B. C. alone to decide all questions about challenges and entries to regattas generally. Accordingly the matter will have to stand over till next term. I will not fail to put your very courteous invitation before the meeting and will acquaint you with the decision. I cannot conclude without thanking you on behalf of the C. B. C. for your very cordial expression of welcome and hospitality. I trust that some of us may come to enjoy the fulfillment of them. Yours truly,

W. GORDON MICHELL, Hon. Sec. C. O. B. C.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, Dec. 19, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and I am directed by the Convention of the Dublin University Boat Club to convey to you the expression of their best thanks for your kind invitation, and especially for the courteous terms in which it has been expressed. A voyage across the ocean would, under ordinary circumstances, oppose great difficulties in the way of a crew of ours going to compete with yours, but in addition, our regattas take place at about the same date as yours, so that in my opinion there is no great prospect of our club being able to make an appearance at it. It would be a source of great satisfaction to us should we be able to aid in promoting the international competition which you have generously inaugurated: but we think it right to let you know at once that the expression of a wish to be represented in your waters is not one likely to be realized. I am, yours faithfully,

JOHN R. LESLIE,
Vice President Dublin University Boat Club.

The minority report was read by Mr. McCall. The joint report of the committee was accepted. Mr. Weld, of Harvard, then asked permission to say a word about Harvard's connection with the association. He said that at a meeting of the Harvard Boat Club, on Dec. 26, it was voted that the question of withdrawing from the association be referred to a committee of three graduates. The committee had held a meeting, and had instructed him to read to the Convention the following letter:

BOSTON, Dec. 30, 1875.

Mr. W. F. Weld:

DEAR SIR: The Executive Committee of the Harvard University Boat Club and the committee of graduates with whom they were requested to confer as to the expediency of Harvard's withdrawal from the Rowing Association of American Colleges, beg to communicate to you as the delegate of Harvard in the approaching convention the result of their conference. The committees are unanimously of opinion that Harvard should announce at the convention her intention of withdrawing from the association immediately after the regatta of July, 1876. The committee have been much pressed on the one hand by the strong undergraduate sentiment in favor of immediate withdrawal, and, on the other hand, by the opinion of many graduates that Harvard ought to withdraw after a victory. Neither of these courses, it is believed, will commend itself on reflection as manly and honorable. While Harvard may probably repudiate the notion that she must remain permanently attached to the association, which no longer fairly represents her interests, simply because it was her fortune to establish the association, there are grave, and, as it seems to the committees, insurmountable objections to a sudden and unannounced withdrawal now, after the preparations for the next regatta have fairly begun. For these reasons you are hereby authorized to state to the convention that Harvard will contribute her best efforts to the success of the next regatta, but that after that event, whether she wins or loses, her connection with the association will cease. (Signed,)

A. M. SHERWOOD,
WILLIAM F. WELD,
For the Executive Committee.
EDWARD N. FENNO,
JAMES BALL AMES,
GEORGE F. ROBERTS,
For the Committee of Graduates.

The debate on the merits of the different courses was then opened by H. E. Davis, of Princeton, who moved that the regatta be held at Saratoga. The reasons in favor of Saratoga, he said, had been expressed very well in the majority report of the committee. The objections to New-London were numerous. The minority report had not answered the objection as to the tide at New-London, nor the other objection that the course could not be buoyed out until just immediately before the race. These objections could not be answered, nor could New-London keep the course clear of boats during the regatta. The city had no control over navigable waters. The minority report had not proved that the course at Saratoga was inferior to the New-London course, and until that was proved it would be very foolish to leave the perfect accommodations at Saratoga for the inconveniences at New-London. Mr. Davis then spoke very fully of the perfect adaptability of Saratoga to the holding of the intercollegiate regatta.

Mr. E. N. Luther, of Brown, as an amendment to Mr. Davis' motion, moved that an informal ballot be taken on the question of where the regatta should be held. The amendment was accepted, and the roll was called. Each college was allowed one vote.

Amherst, Brown, Bowdoin, and Dartmouth voted for New-London; Cornell, Columbia, Union, Hamilton, Harvard, Princeton, Trinity, Wesleyan, and Williams voted for Saratoga. Mr. Van Dusen, of Harvard, explained that it was his original intention to vote for New-London, because, having accepted Yale's invitation to row in New-England waters, it would be more convenient that the intercollegiate regatta should be rowed in New-England also. He had understood, however, that the majority of the convention favored Saratoga, and, because Harvard wished to be especially courteous during its last year with the association, he should cast his vote for Saratoga.

The informal ballot being declared 9 to 4 in favor of Saratoga, Mr. Rees, of Columbia, moved that Saratoga be the place where the next regatta be rowed. Mr. Carrigan, of Dartmouth, moved to amend by selecting New-London instead of Saratoga. The previous question was called for and voted, and the vote on the amendment being put the ballot stood 9 to 4 against its adoption. The main question was then put, and the voice of the convention was 9 to 4 in favor of Saratoga, the votes of Colleges being the same as in the informal ballot.

The next order of business was the considering of the style of the regatta. On motion of Mr. Rees, it was voted that the style of the regatta for 1875 be the style for the coming regatta. An amendment under this motion, which was offered by Mr. Carrigan, of Dartmouth, was lost. Mr. Carrigan's amendment was intended to declare that Dartmouth is in favor of a four-mile race. The positions for the regatta were then drawn, it being voted that position No. 1 shall be next the judges' stand. The drawing resulted as follows: Harvard, 1; Brown, 2; Trinity, 3; Williams, 4; Wesleyan, 5; Cornell, 6; Columbia, 7; Bowdoin, 8; Amherst, 9; Princeton, 10; Hamilton, 11; Dartmouth, 12; Union, 13. While preparing for the drawing of the positions, the Secretary read the following letter:

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 27, 1875.

To the Secretary of the Rowing Association of American Colleges:

SIR: At a meeting of the Yale University Boat Club, held Dec. 21, it was voted that the club withdraw from the Rowing Association of American Colleges. You will please inform the association at the coming New-York Convention, as Yale will be unrepresented at that time. In behalf of the club, very respectfully yours,

ELMER P. HOWE, President.

The letter was received and it was voted that Yale's name be taken from the roll of the association. The selection of judges was next in order and was accomplished by the method of ballot peculiar to the association. The conditions were that judges be graduates of two years' standing and that they be under direction of the Referee. Each college nominated a candidate as follows: Amherst, E. M. Hartwell, '73; Bowdoin, F. K. Smythe, '68; Brown, Francis Laughton '70; Dartmouth, E. R. Nutter, '65; Harvard, George F. Roberts, '71; Hamilton, E. G. Lull, '72; Princeton, Robert K. Cross, '63; Columbia, Robert C. Cornell, '74; Cornell, Rufus Anderson, '73; Trinity, James H. Brocklesby, '69; Wesleyan, E. R. Olin, '66; Williams, P. C. Chandler, '73; Union, William P. Rudd, '73. The nominees of Amherst, Hamilton, Princeton, Columbia, and Cornell were elected judges for the regatta. At this point the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2:30 o'clock. The appointment of the Ball Committee was in order. On motion of Mr. Van Dusen, of Harvard, a ball committee of five was elected, as follows: Columbia, E. S. Rapallo, '74; Harvard, Charles Isham, '76; Cornell, Hamilton White, '76; Hamilton, E. G. Love, '72; Union, William Questor, '76. On motion of Mr. Eustis, of the Regatta Committee, an assessment of $25 was voted upon each college. It was voted that the flags of the winning crews be the same as last year. It was also voted that the Regatta Committee have power to procure flags for the English University crews, should they come over to attend the regatta. Mr. Coke, of Amherst, introduced the following amendment to the constitution of the association:

"Undergraduate students of colleges, members of this association, candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Sciences, shall alone be eligible to the regatta crews of this association. It shall be understood that the term undergraduate shall mean all students candidates for such degrees as mentioned above, but who shall not yet have received any degree when they are put on the crew. And it shall be the duty of the Regatta Committee to investigate the eligibility of each man on each contesting crew, and to exclude from the race any crew containing any man not a candidate for one or the other of the above-mentioned degrees."

The amendment was strongly opposed by the delegates of Columbia and Cornell, who said that in case it passed their crews would be broken up, and that they would have only a very small percentage of their university memberships from which to choose other crews. Mr. Van Dusen, of Harvard, said that the offering of the amendment was ill-timed. It should have been offered at the previous convention. He therefore moved that it be laid upon the table, and called for the previous question on his motion. The previous question was ordered, and the amendment being put to vote was lost by a ballot of 8 to 5. Amherst, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Princeton, and Williams voted in favor of it; Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Hamilton, Harvard, Union, Wesleyan, and Trinity opposed it.

Mr. Rees, of Columbia, moved that the crews of the association receive no prizes except those offered by the association. This motion was amended by Mr. Luther, of Brown, that, while the crews receive no outside prizes, the association provide some suitable memento to be presented to each member of the winning crews. The amendment was accepted and the amended motion passed. Mr. Luther, of Brown, then offered the following motion, which was passed:

That the Captain of every crew entered in the race submit to the Regatta Committee, at least one week prior to the race, a certificate signed by the Presidents of their respective colleges, that each member of the crew has been a regular member of the College for at least nine months prior to the race, and specifying also his exact status in college at the time of the giving of the certificate.

On motion of Mr. Rees, of Columbia, it was voted that the races be rowed at 10 o'clock in the morning, and that the Freshman and single-scull races be rowed the day before the University race. Mr. Rees also moved that the entire charge of the regatta be given to the Regatta Committee, which should be at liberty to receive assistance from the Saratoga Boating Association. The motion prevailed. On motion of Mr. Luther, of Brown, a new section was added to article 7 of the constitution providing that one of the two delegates from each college be a graduate. On motion of Mr. Rees, of Columbia, the convention voted the thanks of the association to the authorities of New-London for their kind attentions to the regatta committee and for the disposition they had shown to do all in their power to make the regatta successful in case it should come to their course.

The convention then adjourned, to meet Dec. 2, 1876, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE LITERARY CONTEST.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTER-COLLEGIATE LITERARY ASSOCIATION—JULIEN M. ELLIOT THE WINNER OF THE FIRST PRIZE FOR ORATORY—OTHER AWARDS.

The second annual oratorical contest of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association was held at the Academy of Music last evening, in the presence of a large audience, among whom were Hon. Theodore W. Dwight, Cyrus W. Field, David H. Cochrane, LL. D.; Prof. Frink, Rev. Dr. Henry Kendall, Hon. Alexander Spaulding, Dr. Werner, Elihu Root, Judge Larremore, Prof. Hewett, Thomas Hastings, Erastus C. Benedict, and Chauncey Schaffer. The colleges taking part in the contest were Princeton, Lafayette, Cornell, Hamilton, Williams, University of the City of New-York, College of the City of New-York, Rutgers, Syracuse University, St. John's, North-western University of Illinois. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., presided, and after a few remarks introduced Mr. Clearfield Park, of Lafayette College, whose subject was "The Identity of Different Dates and Eras." The other orations were delivered in the following order, each taking about fifteen minutes: J. Howard Corwin, of Williams, "The Deformity of Uniformity;" D. J. Tompkins, of Cornell, "Napoleon and Goethe at Erfurt;" William Rivers Taylor, of Rutgers, "Two Scenes in Life;" Baldwin G. Cooke, University of the City of New-York, "The Heroes of the Rutli;" Julien M. Elliot, of Hamilton, "The Heroic Element in Modern Life;" J. D. Phelps, of Syracuse University, "William the Silent;" Frank M. Bristol, North-western University, "Hunger;" Louis Werner, College of the City of New-York, "National Manhood;" A. J. Myers, Jr., St. John's, "The Poet's Mission." The intervals between the delivery of the orations was filled up by instrumental music and the presentation of bouquets, floral crosses, &c., to several of the youthful orators by admiring friends. Of the orations themselves it need only be said that the matter was in about the usual style of college oratory. In point of delivery, Messrs. Clearfield Park, of Lafayette; Baldwin G. Cooke, of the University of the City of New-York; Julien M. Elliott, of Hamilton; J. Duane Phelps, of Syracuse, and A. J. Myers, Jr., of St. John's, appeared to have the advantage over their competitors.

On the conclusion of the orations, Col. Higginson was introduced, and said that some time ago a prize of $200 was offered for the best essay on "Dickens and Thackeray Compared." The committee had decided that the essay signed "York" was worthy of the prize, and on opening the sealed envelope the essay was found to have been written by Frank E. Heath, of Cornell University. Second to this was the essay by Robert J. Kent, of Williams. For the $200 prize for an essay on "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Universal Suffrage," the merits of the essays by Nelson S. Spencer, of the College of the City of New-York, and F. A. Hills, of the North-western University, were so equal that the prize was divided between them. The $100 prize for the best essay on "Arbitration as a Substitute for War," given by Mr. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., was awarded to Wilbur Larremore, of the College of the City of New-York. The mathematical prizes were awarded to E. H. Palmer, of Cornell, and George B. Halstead, of Princeton. The first prize for Greek was awarded to Miss Julia J. Thomas, (now Mrs. Irving,) of Cornell. Messrs. Batten and Crosby, of Rutgers, were commended for their proficiency.

Then came the awards for the oratorical contest, Messrs. William Cullen Bryant, George William Curtis, and W. Reid being the judges. Mr. Bryant read the report, awarding the first prize to Julien M. Elliott, of Hamilton, and the second prize to D. J. Tompkins, of Cornell.

THE DARTMOUTH ALUMNI DINNER.

The Dartmouth College Alumni of New-York and vicinity will meet at their twelfth annual dinner on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Music will be furnished by the Brooklyn Navy-yard Band, and many prominent guests, as well as graduates of the college, will make after-dinner speeches. During the past year the college has had the good fortune to receive bequests which will amount to more than $650,000, a subject for unusual congratulation among the 250 graduates in New-York and vicinity. The tickets for the dinner are $5 each, which may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. Edward De Forest, No. 26 West Sixteenth street.

DEATH OF HARRISON GRAMBO.

Mr. Harrison Grambo died in Philadelphia yesterday, aged thirty-one years. He was in some respects a remarkable man, but succumbed at this early age to consumption. In April last he was believed to be the largest and wealthiest real estate broker in Pennsylvania. His rise in business was as remarkable as was the sudden downfall which made him famous. Mr. Grambo commenced life as a small shop-keeper, but not securing money fast enough he embarked into real estate speculations, starting with a capital of about $1,000. In two years he was enabled to fit up a magnificent office, and include a general banking business along with his real estate operations. He continued to prosper until April, 1875, when he failed for $800,000. A couple of months afterward he made a settlement with his creditors, paying seventy-five cents on the dollar. He was well known on the New-York Stock Exchange, on account of his numerous heavy purchases and sales.

THE PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 4.—The Ohio State Archæological Society to-day resolved to attempt to form auxiliary societies in each county of the State, and take steps to have the society fully represented at the Centennial, by a collection of relics, models, and plans relating to the pre-historic period in Ohio, which is rich in such matters. It is thought the display will be very creditable.

PROTECTION TO CHILDREN.

SPEECHES AT CHICKERING HALL.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN—ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, PARKE GODWIN, REV. DR. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., AND MANY OTHERS.

Chickering Hall was densely crowded last evening at the first public meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The rear part of the platform was occupied by the Italian School Band, under the direction of Signor Conterno. Shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. John D. Wright, the President of the association, followed by a number of clergymen and others, came upon the platform, accompanied by Prince Leo, and Albert, who was rescued from misery of a somewhat similar character in some Western State. Mr. Wright, having been elected Chairman of the meeting, took the seat of honor in the centre, having Mr. Bergh on his left hand and Mr. William Cullen Bryant on his right. On the platform were Dr. Bellows, Rev. Gustave Gouthoil, Rabbi of Temple Emanuel; Henry E. Pellew, President of the State Charity Aid Society; William A. Booth, President of Children's Aid Society; Father Bjerring, the Greek priest; Parke Godwin, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Father Edward McGlynn, and many others.

The Chairman delivered a short address, in which he said that this was the first public meeting in the known world held for such a purpose. Though the association had been but recently organized, it was even now a mother society, for two others had been organized under its auspices and were fairly under way. It was a heartfelt pleasure to him to see so large an assembly who sympathized with the object for which the association had been created, and he hoped that the time was not far distant when every city, town, and village would have such a society. It was evident that the public mind had awakened to the truth that children have rights which men are bound to respect. The time had arrived when intelligent people would not permit a tender child to climb a rope at an angle of sixty degrees. The days of cruel taskmasters were numbered, and forever, and those who would venture to bring them back again would suffer bonds and imprisonment like the unnatural fathers and the hard taskmasters from whom the society had rescued the children seated on the platform. Mr. William Cullen Bryant was next introduced.

Mr. Bryant said that they had come together for a purpose which appealed to the strongest and best instincts of human nature and that which prompted men always to take the weaker side. He was delighted to see so great a concourse, for their interest in such a cause was a good omen to the community. Children were of all beings the most defenseless and utterly helpless, having no other weakness than their ingenuousness, their good temper, their innocence, their proneness to affection. It was the object of the society to concentrate all the rays of sympathy and compassion upon one focal point, to gather together the best and holiest feelings and organize them for practical efforts, directing them against the unfeeling and the cruel. One of the most beautiful incidents recorded in the life of the Saviour of mankind was that of the little children being brought to Him. There were among the disciples, some, or perhaps all who objected, and who chid the parents who would have thrust their offspring upon Jesus, to obtain His blessing and perchance His caress. He had no doubt in his own mind who it was that objected. It was certainly Judas, who sold his master for thirty pieces of silver, and would have sold the children for half as much if he could have got it. Unfortunately, he had left successors—a sort of apostolical succession turned the wrong way. So far the work of the society had been regarded simply as one of mercy, but it had a more important aspect. Society cannot with safety to itself permit the little ones to be tormented, for cruelty begets cruelty and hatred begets hatred. Those children who had been educated in the school of cruelty were in danger of becoming in their turn indifferent to the sight of cruelties inflicted upon others, or of themselves taking a fiendish delight in inflicting tortures upon those who occupied to them the same position they had occupied to those who maltreated them. The child who was ill-used learned to protect himself by deceit; learned to lie; became thoroughly bad as he grew to manhood. If he was bold and muscular he became a bully, and a burglar; if sly and lymphatic, he developed into a pickpocket, or a member of those associations known infamously to the country as Rings.

The chairman then introduced Mr. Henry E. Pellew, President of the State Charity Aid Society, who, after expressing his hearty sympathy with the association, and his earnest desire for the fullest cooperation, said that it did seem strange that in America any need for such an association as this one could possibly exist. For no where on the face of the earth was there a land where the relations between children and parents were so healthy and so loving. The necessity, however, was imported, not indigenous, and was one of the drawbacks that accompanied emigration. Much of the ill-usage of children sprang from intemperate habits on the part of the parents, and this was a difficulty against which no legislation would be found effective. There had been no lack of excellent laws in protection of children, but there had been nobody to enforce them until this present association had been organized. Thanks to its efforts, most ably seconded by the admirable Italian Consul, no more shivering Italian children were to be seen cowering in the streets. The moral effects of the association's efforts had a widely-deterring influence, which was becoming more and more felt.

The next speaker was the Rev. Edward McGlynn, who commenced by saying that he bore his humble but most willing testimony to the good work accomplished by this most excellent society, which for the first time made its bow to the public. He considered this association a true and forcible illustration of that theory of development of which they heard so much. A few years ago, through the efforts of a noble-hearted philanthropist, a society had been organized for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and many had sneeringly observed that the animals were better off than human beings, who had no society to protect them. He did not doubt but that this present society was developed out of that one, and possibly it might come to pass that another might be developed still further, and protect the weak of every age from outrage. He would not go far as to assert that there would ever be a society to protect men from their mothers-in-law, for the Church to which he belonged prevented him from knowing anything of such an infliction. But he would say seriously that the association was doing a most noble work, and was carrying out to the uttermost that religion of humanity which Christ had preached, and which made men accept humanity as something sacred, since Christ Himself had sanctified it by becoming human.

Mr. Parke Godwin was the next speaker. He said there were some offenses so mean, so despicable, that men found it difficult to believe they existed. Man allied with the angels on the one hand and with the brutes on the other, would fain persuade himself that the clouds and glory above his head lighted up the obscure depths in which his feet were plunged. But the truth was not to be hidden. Writers who would describe a man lost to all manhood spoke of him as one who would strike a woman. But if this were the height of cowardly brutality, it was still worse to abuse and outrage the tender child just blossoming into consciousness, and to torture such an image of innocence.

The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., who introduced Prince Leo to the audience as a monument of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was followed by Mr. Booth, the President of the Children's Aid Society, who extended to the new association the heartiest sympathy and pledges of warm co-operation. Rabbi Gustave Gottheil promised that his people should aid the society in every way, but reminded them that among all the Jews of New-York they would not find a single child to whom they need extend their kindly arms. Dr. Bellows came afterward with an explanation that in the highest civilization there were inevitable glimpses of barbarism through the operation of individual exertions. Other speeches followed, and the meeting was prolonged to a very late hour.

A STORMY RAILROAD MEETING.

MONTPELIER, Jan. 4.—The annual meeting of the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad Company was held in the Village Hall here to-day. Five loaded trains were required to bring the stockholders, and the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. No such excited public meeting has been held here since the war of 1812. The grand contest was for the control of 2,000 shares of stock held by the town of Montpelier, the sale of which had been made a few days since, by a vote of the town, to J. W. Brock, of Montpelier, while another sale was made, under an attachment for debt, to A. R. Sartwell, of East Cambridge, Mass. The Brock party had procured an injunction to prevent the other party from voting on the stock, claiming the sale to them was fraudulent. The Sartwell party moved an adjournment for two weeks to reply to the injunction. The Brock party opposed, and pressed for a vote for Directors. A scene of great confusion ensued. The crowd rushed upon the stage, and a struggle for the possession of the records took place. Coats were torn, hair pulled, windows broken, the stage scenery and pictures pulled down, seats and benches were broken, and many severe personal scrimmages ensued. Joel Foster, Clerk of the meeting, finally escaped with the records. The meeting finally adjourned amid great excitement and confusion. The Brock party afterwards met and elected Directors.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.—The Legislature of this State assembles to-morrow. At the caucuses this evening the Republicans nominated Gen. T. W. Hyde, of Bath, for President of the Senate, and Frederick Robie, of Gorham, for Speaker of the House. The Democrats nominated C. H. Haskell, of Portland, for President of the Senate, and John C. Talbert for Speaker of the House. The contest for State offices is very brisk. For Secretary of State, ex-Gov. Perham claims ten majority. Mr. Chadbourne's friends appear confident. Gen. Murray will doubtless be re-elected Adjutant General, and the Attorney Generalship is generally conceded to L. A. Emery, of Ellsworth.

A CONSPIRACY IN SING SING.

PLOT BETWEEN CONVICTS AND SOME OF THE KEEPERS FOR THE RELEASE OF A NOTORIOUS BANK ROBBER—ARMS AND TOOLS SEIZED—DISMISSAL OF THE KEEPERS.

SING SING, Jan. 4.—A conspiracy, which had for its object the liberation of a portion of the convicts in Sing Sing Prison, has come to light. A keeper named Thomas J. Hastings and a notorious bank robber called Joseph Kingsland, were the principal agents in the plot, which, if carried out, as contrived, might have proved fatal to many of the keepers and even some of the prisoners. The conspiracy had ostensibly for its object the liberation of Kingsland, but in order to do this the inmates of fifty cells might have been given their freedom. The plot was to have been carried out on Christmas evening, but was fortunately frustrated by the vigilance of Warden Alfred Walker and his men. Keeper Hastings has acted a double part all along. A short time before Christmas he went to Mr. Benson, the principal keeper, and told him Kingsland wanted to pay something to get away, and asked, "Shall I go into it?" Benson replied, "Yes, go ahead." Hastings then thought the coast was clear for him to work out Kingsland's plans, but, as he failed to give satisfactory reports of his dealings with the convict, he aroused the suspicions of Benson, who communicated with the Warden. The latter had Hastings' movements watched. It was noticed that of late he asked leave frequently to go to New-York. While in the City he was in communication with the friends of Kingsland, among whom are Jim Brady and Ned Lyons, both well known to the Police as expert bank-breakers. These and other friends of Kingsland furnished the money with which jack-screws, false keys, and revolvers were purchased to execute the job. It is said that in an interview with Warden Walker, Kingsland's wife stated that the tools were all made to the order of Hastings. As they were manufactured they were delivered by Hastings to Kingsland in his cell and then "planted"—that is, hidden away—for future use. Mrs. Kingsland also stated in her interview with the Warden that Hastings first proposed the use of some chemical compound for the purpose of drugging all those who might interfere with the execution of his plans. He is reported to have said "I am a druggist, and know all about that sort of thing," and to add that he could "fix up whisky to suit." One of the bottles of drugged liquor which, it is claimed, Hastings "fixed," together with all the tools intended to be employed in aiding in the proposed attempt to escape, are now in possession of Warden Walker. Hastings claims that Kingsland's friends drugged the liquor and gave it to him, while they aver that the recreant keeper "fixed" it. Hastings and Harter, his fellow-keeper and conspirator, aroused the Warden's suspicions by requesting to go on duty out of their time, and at a time when nearly all of the officers who could be spared from the prison would be away. The Warden determined to have twenty-five extra men on duty to watch the progress of events. Hastings gave one of the convicts named Bryce, an old pal of Kingsland's, a revolver. Bryce was to open Kingsland's cell door and escape with him. Hastings, Harter, and Bryce had already commenced operations between five and six o'clock on the afternoon of Christmas Day. They gave some liquor to an unsuspecting keeper named Weeks, who was in charge of the central office in the prison, and he soon got under the influence of it. Some of the convicts also partook of the liquor. Kingsland's cell is on the sixth tier of No. 12 gallery, so that he would have had to go down as many flights of stairs to reach the bottom floor, where it was intended to use the jack-screw to force open the window bars and allow the convicts to squeeze themselves through. All this Hastings, Harter, and Bryce thought could be done without arousing suspicion; but when the three worthies were in the midst of their work the guard provided by the Warden put in an appearance and the whole plot was destroyed. Hastings ran to Kingsland and told him that for the time being the game was up, but that he still intended to free him before long. He at the same time returned to the convict the sum of $250, part of the price of the work of villany in which he was engaged. Harter was not to receive any money until the job was done. The Warden summoned the conspirators before him and at once dismissed them from their posts as keepers. Keeper Weeks was discharged for being drunk on duty.

UNDER THE AUCTIONEER'S HAMMER.

ANNUAL SALE AT MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH—A FALLING OFF OF NEARLY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM LAST YEAR—ADDRESS BY THE PASTOR—H. B. CLAFLIN BUYS THE BEST SEAT.

The annual sale of the pews in Plymouth Church took place last evening, and attracted a very large attendance. Before 7 o'clock, the hour announced for the opening of the auction, the church was filled in every part. On the platform were Mr. Beecher, Mr. Augustus Storrs, Mr. Taldmage, and others. Mr. Beecher opened the proceedings with a brief speech, in which he said that they had come together under ordinary circumstances this year, as compared with that of other years. He had taken occasion, two Sabbaths ago, to suggest that multitudes might be able to obtain seats at prices that would meet the abilities of the purchasers, if the plan of dividing the seats was adopted. On the other hand, he would now take the liberty of expressing the hope that any deficiency might be made up by the gentlemen who occupied the first seats. All knew the stringency of the times, and that even the rich had uses for the money they possess. He would submit, however, that the instruction and consolation given in the house of God had been such that, even in a business point of view, it was worth while paying for the privilege of being there. They had not been fed on theology dry, hard to take and hard to carry, but rather on those truths that pertain to the life of the soul and to manliness in the struggle of life. Scores and hundreds—it was his pride and reward as a minister to say it—had been carried through great trials in the households and in business by the stimulus of the moral truths which they had received in the church; so when they came back it was not simply for the sentiment they paid but because the church had been to them a gate of consolation, and the truth had been a staff and a buckler to them, and a part and parcel of their daily business, enabling them to stand firmly where they were. He could not, he continued, say on some things what he thought, nor did he suppose that he needed to say what every generous man would think in such an emergency in his life, and in theirs as members of the flock. All that he would leave to God. This was the twenty-seventh or twenty-eighth year in which he had stood before them as pastor, and subject to an ordeal which should be considered very severe, but which by the kind providence of God and the great kindness of the church members he had been able to stand in the years gone by, and which, by the help of God, he expected to stand in the years to come. Mr. Beecher concluded by introducing Mr. Hoyt, the auctioneer, who, after stating the terms, immediately opened the sale. Very little enthusiasm was exhibited by the congregation, each person scanning the printed plan and making their bids in a business-like manner. Five hundred dollars was offered for the first choice, and was followed in quick succession by bids of $550, $560, and $650. The latter sum was offered by Mr. H. B. Claflin, who chose pew No. 89. This pew was sold last year to Mr. Claflin for $510.

The next choice, pew No. 90, was knocked down to Mr. Henry W. Sage at $600. From this point the bidding continued rapidly, the last choice being taken by Mr. Moses Beach for $5. The following were some of the highest of the successful bids:

No. of Pew.	Bid.	Name of Purchaser.	No. of Pew.	Bid.	Name of Purchaser.
89	$650	H. B. Claflin.	53	405	J. Howard, Jr.
90	600	H. W. Sage.	130	405	J. C. Whemple.
100	525	J. B. Hutchinson.	84	400	D. S. Arnold.
102	525	H. F. Hatch.	135	395	A. W. Sheppard.
58	530	J. C. Southwick.	129	380	Y. D. Yokum.
55	530	J. T. Howard.	44	380	Geo. C. Robinson.
57	525	S. B. White.	144	395	H. S. Lapham.
56	525	R. Cornell White.	43	385	A. Studwell.
104	525	Augustus Storrs.	45	375	T. G. Shearman.
143	520	A. Healy.	128	375	S. M. Pettengill.
86	505	R. S. Benedict.	105	380	H. O. Pearce.
87	505	Mr. Freeland.	106	375	Tuttle & Smith.
88	500	Moses S. Beach.	146	375	S. G. Bass.
99	490	S. B. Duryea.	127	365	J. Tilney.
103	460	S. B. Babcock.	98	360	M. K. Moody.
233	455	M. C. Ogden.	54	355	E. A. Seccomb.
85	450	Morris Reynolds.	59	360	C. D. Bigelow.
131	440	H. Collins.	218	310	E. H. Van Ingen.
101	415	S. H. Smith.	209	305	J. W. Mason.
279	410	J. B. Murray.	208	305	E. Evans.
278	420	L. A. Parsons.	95	295	H. Hodges.
254	410	G. P. Mills.	136	300	Mrs. Walton.
134	425	Charles Dennis.	269	295	J. B. Murray.
288	410	Anderson & Pratt.	280	300	H. W. Wheeler.
133	415	G. W. Parks.	268	290	D. C. Bigiow.
32	410	C. L. Benedict.			

The sale did not conclude until 10:30 exactly, when a computation showed that the total revenue, including the fixed rental of $12,845, will be $63,680. Last year the total amount realized was $71,165, which exceeds the amount received this year by $7,485.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prentice Mulford will lecture on the Chinese in California at Trinity Chapel, Harlem, this evening, in the free course.

Proposals for the annual supplies of coal, flour, groceries, dry goods, hardware, &c., will be opened by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on the 15th inst.

Pilot-boat George W. Blunt, No. 2, of this port, reports a fishing schooner sunk south of the Tavern Houses, a mile from shore, with masts about fifteen feet out of water. She had a maintopmast.

At the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday a letter was read from the Light-house Board stating that the buoys which were insufficiently moored and which were recently displaced would be replaced as soon as possible.

Tickets for the Infant Asylum Ball, to be held at the Academy of Music, on the 13th inst., are selling rapidly, and the affair promises to be one of the most brilliant events of the season. Boxes can be procured of Mrs. L. M. Bates, No. 10 West Thirty-ninth street.

Bridget Smith, of No. 73 Cherry street, who was so brutally maltreated on New Year's Day by her husband, made her ante-mortem statement to Coroner Croker yesterday, alleging that her husband was not drunk at the time he committed the deed, and that a domestic quarrel was the occasion of the assault.

It is said that Mayor Wickham will re-nominate Commissioner Fitz John Porter as head of the Department of Public Works, and send his name to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation on Thursday. Only twelve votes are necessary for the purpose, and it is believed that this number, if not more, will be secured to-day or immediately before the meeting.

Last evening the following-named gentlemen were elected honorary members of the Young Men's Republican Benevolent Association, No. 390 Eighth avenue: Hon. Jacob Hess, Hon. Moritz Ellinger, Hon. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Hon. O. P. C. Billings, Col. Henry Gildersleeve. The President, Ralph Sherick, was last evening presented with a gold medal. The association has now on its rolls 151 members.

Controller Green opened the following bids yesterday for the franchise of a ferry to run from the foot of Whitehall street to Staten Island: John H. Starin, fifty per cent. on the gross receipts; the Staten Island Railroad Company, five per cent. on the gross receipts, and the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company, ten per cent. on the gross receipts. No award has yet been made.

In the Board of Apportionment, yesterday, Alderman Lewis offered a resolution that the salaries of the Commissioners for building the Third District Court-house be fixed, from the date of their appointment, at the following rates: $2,500 per annum for the President, and $2,000 for each of the other two Commissioners. The resolution was adopted, the Controller voting in the negative.

While the Mayor was engaged yesterday in signing warrants, one of his clerks handed him a letter directed thus: "To his Honor, Mayor Wickham, on the City Hall, New-York." Upon opening it the Mayor found that it contained $300 and a written explanation stating, "This money is for the City of New-York—$500." There was no signature to the brief epistle. The Mayor will send the money to the Finance Department, and it will be lodged in the general fund.

The President of the Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses yesterday submitted to the board his annual report for the year 1875, by which it appears that $1,537 was received for eighty-three licenses, and that the balance on hand at the close of the year was $747 79. Much difficulty has been experienced in inducing the boarding-house masters to comply with the law, and very few, in fact, have done so, except under pressure.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the death of the late Rev. Jeremiah W. Cummings, D. D., the first Pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue, in this City, a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in that church in the forenoon for the repose of his soul, commencing at 10:30. The celebrant was Rev. Charles McCready, Assistant Pastor of St. Stephen's Church, and he was assisted by Rev. Father Byron as Deacon, and Rev. Father Curran as sub-Deacon, both of the same church.

The newly organized Board of Police held their first regular meeting yesterday, President Smith in the chair. The following committees were announced: Street Cleaning—Mr. Voorhis Chairman, and Mr. Wheeler. Rules and Discipline—Mr. Erhardt, Chairman; Mr. Voorhis, and the President *ex officio*. Finance—Mr. Wheeler, Chairman, and Messrs. Voorhis, Erhardt, and Smith. Repairs and Supplies—Mr. Voorhis, Chairman, and Mr. Wheeler. Commissioner Voorhis then said that owing to the onerous duties attached to him in the committees he would be compelled to resign the office of Treasurer of the department. The resignation was accepted and Commissioner Wheeler was elected Treasurer.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon, Major Gen. Shaler, the President, in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $4,334 65; the total indebtedness of the association is $3,973 53, and the assets $539 75. General Woodward, chairman of the committee appointed to visit Philadelphia for the purpose of locating ground upon which to contest the international match, reported that they had inspected a piece of ground nine miles from Philadelphia, and Major Fulton was requested to examine the proposed site for a range. On motion it was decided to lease fifteen acres of land lying on the west side of the range, at Creedmoor, for the purpose of affording more extensive accommodations for long-range marksmen.

BROOKLYN.

P. Nathan Rubenstein, against whom an indictment for the murder of his cousin, Sarah Alexander, at East New-York on Dec. 12, has been found, was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. On motion of the District Attorney the case was set down for trial on Jan. 17.

Gen. Henry W. Slocum was sworn in as President of the Board of City Works yesterday. City Clerk Bishop refused to swear in the subordinate clerks appointed to his office by the Aldermen on the ground that the appointments were illegal. The custom has been to leave the appointment of the subordinate clerks in the City Clerk's office to the head of that department.

The term of City Assessor, John Shearon, has expired. The appointment of his successor rests with the Mayor and Common Council. Among the candidates for the position are Charles Krausbear, George B. Elmore, David S. Stewart, Capt. James Tanner, and George H. Hayward.

During the past year the City Treasurer received $19,411,714 28, and paid out $16,149,329 46, leaving a balance of $3,262,385 52.

The annual report of the Board of Assessors shows that the increase on valuation this year over last is on real estate, $4,769,427; and on personal estate, $150,821. During the year sixty assessments for local improvements, amounting to $935,695 51, have been confirmed, and also fourteen assessments for street opening, amounting to $135,373 21.

Thomas Stewart, the colored steward of the British brig Neptune's Car, at present lying at Martin's Dock, was yesterday arrested on a charge of assaulting the mate, Richard Buckingham, with a knife, during the passage of the brig from Rio Janeiro to this port. The arrest was made at the request of Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, and the prisoner was held until action is taken by the United States Circuit Court.

Some time during Monday night the house of Mr. E. M. Klumberger, of No. 647 Warren street, was entered by burglars, who stole $2,745 worth of jewelry. Mr. Klumberger is a jeweler, doing business at No. 729 Fulton street, and he has been in the habit of bringing to his residence every night the more valuable pieces of jewelry contained in his stock.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. George W. Bergen, late Treasurer of Queens County, has turned over to the new Treasurer $1,119 18, the amount of interest on county funds for the year 1875.

The new Rockaway Branch extension of the Long Island Railroad will run to Block House Point, a distance of six miles. It will run parallel with and on the southern side of the Southern Railroad branch, and at some points hardly a stone's-throw from the breakers—necessitating the removal inland of the Sea-side Pavilion, the Government boat-house, Harper & Stumpf's hotel, the Atlantic and Majerus Pavilions. The owners of this property give the right of way and the company pays for the removal of the buildings. The road will be completed in time for Summer travel.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Democratic General Committee met at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, yesterday and organized for the year, with Mr. Samuel R. Brith as Chairman and ex-County Treasurer Abraham Winant as Secretary.

The deficiency of school moneys, to the amount of $440, collected by Joseph Whittemore, Collector of the Broad Street District School, No. 2, of Stapleton, has been paid over. Mr. Theodore Frean, President of the Board of Trustees, received on New Year's Day $110 from each of Mr. Whittemar's four bondsmen.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The authorities of Peekskill, as a remedy against tramps, who have for some time been in the habit of visiting that place, decided to set them to work breaking stone for the roads, as an offset for the expense they incurred. The experiment proved highly successful. The following day there were but five applications, and the second day not a single application was made for lodgings.

The colored residents of the Tenth Congressional District held a convention at Yonkers yesterday, and in the evening celebrated the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. Addresses were made by many prominent citizens of the district, and a permanent organization was effected.

The Board of Supervisors have adopted the report of their Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of procuring plans and estimates of the cost of erecting an addition to the County Jail, so that the sexes may be kept separate, and the younger prisoners separated from the older and more hardened criminals.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Town Treasurer of West Orange reports the receipts for last year at $26,586 43 from all sources, and the disbursements $28,035 02.

William Kennedy, a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman, had his hand severely crushed yesterday afternoon while coupling cars at the yard in Jersey City.

Mrs. Caroline Goetner, residing in Franklin street, Guttenberg, was badly scalded yesterday by the accidental upsetting of a pot of boiling water from the stove.

Willian E. Reen was arrested in Jersey City yesterday for sending a bogus telegram to Eliza Gipp announcing the death of her mother in Canada. Justice Keese held the prisoner for examination.

A butcher named Coombs, doing business on Mulberry street, Newark, had his pocket picked of $400 Monday afternoon, while riding on a Pennsylvania Railroad train from Jersey City to Newark.

The Newark Common Council for 1876 organized last evening by the election of William Stainsby, Republican member from the Fourteenth Ward, as President, and Henry G. Cooke (colored,) as messenger.

Ellen Clicker, of Newark, was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson preferred against her by her father-in-law, who charges her with having set fire to his house in the early part of last month. The prisoner was committed for trial.

James Campbell and Edward McDonald, brakemen on the Easton and Amboy Railroad, were committed to the County Jail to await trial on a charge of committing a burglary at Joseph Fagan's house, in Perth Amboy, last Sunday.

Edward Sherrifield, a resident of St. Paul's avenue, Jersey City Heights, attempted to jump on an Erie Railway train at 10:30 yesterday morning for the purpose of riding through the tunnel, but missed his footing and fell between the wheels. His head was severed from his body. The remains were taken to the Morgue.

THE VINELAND MURDER.

THE CHARGE OF THE JUDGE TO THE GRAND JURY—THE TRIAL TO COMMENCE NEXT TUESDAY.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 4.—The January term of the Cumberland County Court commenced here this morning, Judge Alfred Reed presiding. The most important business of this court will be the trial of Charles K. Landis, the founder of Vineland, upon the charge of shooting Mr. Carruth, the editor of the Vineland *Independent*, in March, 1875, from the effects of which Carruth died Oct. 24 of the same year. In charging the Grand Jury, the Judge called the attention of that body to the case, saying that "two preceding Grand Juries had been directed not to consider the case of the shooting of Carruth, as his death within one year would change the grade of the crime. Since the meeting of the last Grand Jury, however, Carruth has died, and the case now comes before this court. If the Grand Jury found that Carruth's death, within a year after the shooting, had been caused by Landis, then an indictment for murder should be found, on which indictment the defendant could be convicted of murder in the first or second degree, or manslaughter, as the evidence should warrant." The jury then retired and will probably remain out for two days. Judge Reed subsequently announced that the trial of Landis would begin next Tuesday, and probably continue for two or three weeks. Attorney General Vanatta and District Attorney Hoagland will conduct the prosecution, and Messrs. Porter & Nixon and other counsel will represent the defendant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A VERY KIND INVITATION TO A GOOD SONG AND A GOOD PIE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read your article in yesterday's paper entitled "Pies," and was very much pleased indeed with it. I am from New-England and therefore like pies, I ate pies while in the army during the war, and appreciated the story you told of the soldier. Since I have been married, keeping house, my wife has learned how to make pies as I think they should be made—the real old Down-east style—and besides learning how to cook and make mince pies, she has also learned how to sing, and I think very sweetly. So Mr. Editor, if you would like to eat of a real nice home made mince pie of the good old kind, and likewise hear a good song sung sweetly, you would do me and my wife proud by calling on us at your own convenience.

J. D. T.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 3, 1876.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The carriage-wheel factory of George H. Biddle, at Amesbury, Mass., was fired by incendiaries Monday night, and entirely destroyed. A workman named Webster, who attempted to enter the burning building and save his tools, was burned to death. Six tenement-houses were also burned. Biddle's loss is estimated at $40,000; insured for $6,000. Dudley J. Merston, occupying part of the factory, loses $10,500.

The Oriskany Woolen Mill, at Oriskany, Oneida County, owned by Alfred Teal, was burned yesterday morning. The loss will amount to $50,000, with an insurance of $25,000. Eighty hands are thrown out of employment.

A fire at Mystic Bridge, Conn., yesterday morning, destroyed the Summer residence of George R. Reynolds, of New-York. The loss is estimated at $10,000; partially insured.

A fire occurred in the store of Messrs. S. Bendit & Co., in St. Clair, Mich., which destroyed stock to the value of $25,000; insurance, $7,000.

THE LATE REV. J. B. CONDIT, D. D.

We extract the following from the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle:*

"Rev. J. B. Condit, D. D., of the Auburn Theological Seminary, is dead. Dr. Condit retired from active duty in the seminary about six years ago, since which time he has been an *emeritus* Professor. He was a man of the most ripe and thorough scholarship, a close and exhaustive preacher, and a man of great reserve power, both for the pulpit and the rostrum. Pure, unostentatious, simple, he was a man of God and delighted to do His will. He was connected with the seminary for twenty years or more, and has molded the religious life, thought, and bearing of many of the most cultured and efficient ministers of the Presbyterian Church. He was recently chosen, among noted divines of other denominations, to preach in the university course of sermons at the Cornell University, and in the Fall term of that institution fulfilled his duty, preaching his two eloquent and impressive sermons, to young men, and to young women. During his professorship he has supplied pulpits in all the cities of the State, and is everywhere known and was everywhere respected. He was about sixty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and several daughters."

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Wells College, held Jan. 3, 1876:

Resolved, That it is with profound grief that we receive the dread intelligence of the death of our beloved colleague, Rev. Jonathan B. Condit, D. D., associated with us from the commencement of our chartered existence.

Resolved, That we make enduring record in our official history, as it is in our hearts, of his learning, his culture, his Christian life, his broad mind and heart, and of the daily proof he gave that his manhood and his doctrine reflected each other's truth, and that in testimonial of our sorrow the institution assume its tribute of mourning, and these resolutions be entered in our journals and published in the press.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

The steamship Australia, Sidey, from Glasgow, Dec. 18, via Moville 19th, arrived at this port early this morning.

Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, has received the first installment of the almanacs for the new year, the old favorite, *Punch's Almanac*, being among the number. It has a large number of illustrations by Tenniel, Maurier, Sarbonne, and other artists, and is well worth twice its cost price. *Whitaker's Almanac* contains an army and navy list, a list of members of Parliament, and a great variety of useful information. The Christmas number of the *Illustrated Dramatic News* is a most attractive publication, and makes a present to its readers of a large colored engraving, after Leech, of "Hunting in the Holidays." The other plates are exceedingly well executed, and altogether it deserves to take rank as one of the very best of the Christmas annuals issued from the press.

INVESTIGATION CHALLENGED!

No sewing-machine in the world, except the "New Automatic," of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company, has an automatic tension, or any other of the characteristic features of that marvel of sewing mechanism. The public should not be imposed upon by statements to the contrary, made by rival companies.

Among other high distinctions lately received by the New Automatic, is the grand "Gold Medal of Progress," awarded at the American Institute Fair. Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond street, New-York.—*World.*

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will often establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience presents a remedy in Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, &c., cured without pain. Corn Cure by mail, 50c. Dr. RICE, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st., Knox Building.—*Advertisement.*

DR. HASBROUCK—NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—Teeth extracted without pain. Office corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth street.—*Advertisement.*

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway, elegant wedding and ball cards, stationery, &c. Beautiful boxes note paper.

Alkethrepta is a New and Pure Preparation of chocolate. Sold by all grocers. Samples free.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a reliable remedy for coughs, hoarseness, &c. Fifty cents and $1.

MARRIED.

LADD—IRWIN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 4, at the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., NATHANIEL LADD to JENNIE, daughter of the late George Irwin, Esq.

PORTEOUS—MASON.—At St. James' Church, Paddington, London, on Dec. 15, 1875, by Rev. J. Twisaday, Dr. J. LINDSAY PORTEOUS, of Pathhead, Fife, Scotland, to LOUISE CARLILE, daughter of John M. Mason of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

DIED.

ANDRIOT.—At Bergen Point, N. J., Monday evening Jan. 3, 1876, Mme. ELIZABETH ANDRIOT, née Hugues, in her 80th year.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Bergen Point, on Thursday, Jan. 6, at 1:30 P. M.

BENNET.—Jan. 3, 1876, MAY ESTELLE, only daughter of Dr. George W. and Carrie H. Bennet, aged 5 years and 9 months.

Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 5, inst., from the residence of her grandfather, Daniel McQueen, No. 393 Adelphia st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

BUCKLIN.—In Providence, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, ALICE, daughter of S. S. Bucklin, Esq.

BURDETT.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 3, LUCRETIA GILLELAN, widow of Freeborn G. Burdett, in her 67th year.

Funeral services on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 304 East 125th st.

CHAPIN.—On Sunday, 2d inst., GRACE EDITH, daughter of Geo. C. and Jennie M. Chapin, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at residence of parents, No. 216 West 22d st., Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

FITCH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876, ARTHUR CLIFTON, youngest son of Hulsey and Amelia M. Fitch, aged 14 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 299 South 5th st., Williamsburg, Thursday, Jan. 6.

GAMBLE.—On the 4th inst., ELIZABETH GAMBLE, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 323 East 16th st., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 1 P. M.

GARDEN.—On Monday night, Jan. 3, unexpectedly, though peacefully, terminated the earth-life of DANNIS R. GARDEN, the eldest and dearly-beloved son of Daniel R. and Jennie R. Garden, aged 10 years 3 months [illegible] days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the Seventh Street M. E. Church.

☞ Toronto, Canada, and California papers please copy.

MILFORD.—Jan. 4, JOSEPHINE C. BRYANT, wife of John Milford, in her 26th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 6, at 2 P. M.

NESMITH.—At Windsor Hotel, on the evening of Jan. 3, 1876, JOHN P. NESMITH, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral service takes place at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner of 50th st. and Madison av., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

RANDOLPH.—On the 11th of December, in London, England, ANNIE C. RANDOLPH, widow of the late John Randolph, Esq., of Louisiana.

RAY.—In Florence, Italy, on 1st of January, MARY REBECCA, widow of the late Richard Ray and daughter of the late James Boggs.

REISIG.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Jan. 1, Dr. ADOLPH REISIG, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family and the medical faculty are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 54 West 34th st., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

ROE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 4, of diphtheria, PERCY E., infant son of Charles and Mary M. Roe, aged 2 years, [illegible] months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Fitch st., Tremont, Thursday, Jan. 6, at 2 P. M.

VAN KLEEK.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 2, at his late residence, No. 220 East 17th st., Dr. JOHN R. VAN KLEEK, aged 66 years.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. Friends and the medical profession are invited to attend.

Members of the Medical Society of County of New-York are requested to assemble at St. Mark's Church to-day (Wednesday) at 1:45 P. M. to attend the funeral of Dr. JOHN R. VAN KLEEK, a former President of the society.

HENRY B. SAND, M. D., President.

Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine are requested to assemble in the Lecture-room of St. Mark's Church, corner 2d av. and 10th st., to-day, at 1:45 P. M., preparatory to attending the funeral of their late Fellow Dr. JOHN R. VAN KLEEK.

S. S. PURPLE, M. D., President.
W. T. WHITE, M. D., Secretary.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—Members are requested to attend the funeral of the late JOHN R. VAN KLEEK, M. D., President of the society, at St. Mark's Church, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

JAMES LENOX BANKS, M. D., Vice President.
GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 8, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 8 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Saliet, via Southampton and Bremen; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown, and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer France, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE KING OF ITALY

has conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the dignity of Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of cod-liver oil. Dr. De Jongh's light-brown cod-liver oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE NO. 206 WEST 44TH ST., COMPRISING PARLOR, DINING, BEDROOM, AND KITCHEN Furniture, ornaments, paintings, Brussels carpets, Weber square piano, chandeliers, mirrors, &c., &c. Now in the dwelling-house No. 206 West 44th st., to be sold by auction (without reserve) THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 6, at 10:30 o'clock.
☞ House open for inspection morning of the sale.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists. $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FALLEN FORTUNES,

A NOVEL,

By JAMES PAYN,

Author of

"Lost Sir Massingberd," "Walter's Word," &c.,

BEGINS IN

APPLETONS' JOURNAL

FOR THIS WEEK.

Price, 10 cents per number; $4 per annum.

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MAKE $10 BY SOLVING THE GRANT ENIGMA IN "THE COMIC WORLD," NO. 2.
Now ready at all newsdealers—ten cents a copy.
BRIMFUL OF FUN!

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at head-quarters, No. 185 Spring st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock.
AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 5, 1876, at head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st.
JAMES O. ELLERY, Sec. ROBERT MOORE, Pres.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT COST. AT COST. AT COST.
Horse Blankets, Fur and Woolen Lap Robes. THE EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY, No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand st. Close out to make room for other goods.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S most reliable Servants' Institute, (established 1853,) corner 11th st. and 6th av., hotels, private families, &c., can find a number of very respectable servants in every capacity. All these servants have been carefully selected by the well-known proprietor, and can be faithfully recommended. Please notice the address.

A LADY OF CONSIDERABLE LITERARY experience, with high testimonials of ability, desires an engagement in literary pursuits. Address FLUSHING, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH AV., formerly No. 621, can be engaged servants of all nationalities, housekeepers, cooks, nurses, butlers, for City and country.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN GIRLS AND ALL other kinds of good, reliable, competent servants, at the large Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY AN ITALian girl, speaking French, very little English, either as chamber-maid, children's nurse and sewing, where no waiting on the table is expected; seventeen months' reference from her last place. Address No. 102 4th av., between 11th and 12th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds family sewing; do light washing; City or country; has good reference. Call at No. 565 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, or plain sewing and to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, competent girl; smart and efficient in the discharge of her duties; has good City reference. Call on or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED chamber-maid or parlor maid; would assist with waiting or washing; several years' City reference. Address L., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress and assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 330 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl as nurse or chamber-maid; is a good plain sewer; best City references; three years in last place. Call or address No. 353 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work in a small family; excellent references. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing, or waiting and chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress or assist in the washing; wages no object; best City reference. Call at No. 343 West 37th st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND assist in washing and ironing; first-class references; City or country. Call at the Guild, No. 403 West 29th st.; ask for Kate.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Scotch girl; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Address M. S., Box No. 200 Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do up-stairs work and mind children or assist in the washing or ironing; good reference. Call at No. 969 1st av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 709 7th av., near 48th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as competent chamber-maid; would assist with other work; best City references. Call at No. 141 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and do the fine washing, or waiting and chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 978 2d av., between 51st and 52d sts., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is fully competent, and can give six years' City reference. Call at No. 409 East 29th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PERSON OF EXPERIence as chamber-maid and seamstress; runs a machine; was two years in last place, City; is orderly, obliging, and will try to please; willing to assist at any work, and not extravagant in wages; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as first-class chamber-maid and plain seamstress; would wait on a lady and do her fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as thorough chambermaid, and will do the fine washing; country preferred; best reference. Address M. A. O., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS—WAITress.—By two respectable young girls; one as chamber-maid and laundress, the other as waitress; good City references. Call at No. 389 7th av.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid and plain sewer; willing and obliging; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen to-day at No. 558 7th av., first floor, back rooms.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class Protestant as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman to take home washing and ironing or go out by the day; City references. Call on Mrs. Morrison, No. 219 West 32d st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW to go out by the day washing and ironing, or would take home clothes to rough dry. Call at No. 154 East 39th st.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing, or would take it home; prices moderate. Call at No. 234 West 28th st., Room No. 14.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to wait on a lady; is a good seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 169 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Ring second floor bell.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND WELL recommended woman as first-class cook in boarding-house or private family; understands cooking meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; good bread baker; would assist with the washing if required; capable of cooking for a large number; sober, honest, willing, and obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY MOTHER and daughter, mother as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; poultry, game, larding, boning; would take entire charge of kitchen. Daughter as chamber-maid or waitress, or would take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st st., between Park and Madison avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED woman, with good reference, as cook, washer, and ironer; is always obliging; strictly temperate; makes bread, waffles, muffins; all kinds of family cooking; soups, desserts; would do general work in a moderate family, of which she is fully competent; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is an excellent washer and ironer; the very best reference. Inquire for M. F. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as professed cook; understands all kinds plain and fancy cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has two years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; also, pastry of all kinds; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has best City references. Call at No. 642 3d av.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY AN American Protestant woman as good family cook; makes soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, &c., and makes excellent bread and biscuit; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. D.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant woman and daughter; mother is a thorough cook, good baker, and pastry cook; daughter is a good chamber-maid and waitress; very neat and tidy; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By a lady for two girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or will do general house-work; good reference. Apply at No. 551 9th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches, thoroughly, and has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 121 [illegible] 28th st., [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN FRENCH AND English styles; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, boning and larding, creams and jellies; no objection to a boarding-house, hotel, or restaurant; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 1,098 3d av., between 64th and 65th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work between them; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 158 West 28th st., Room No. 13.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work, in City or country; is a reliable and economical servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups, meats, and game; an excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 157 East 52d st., third bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business; no objection to do the coarse washing; excellent City references. Call at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, in an American family; good references; City or country. Call at No. 406 1st av., corner 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands her business in every branch; no objection to a private boarding-house or the country; best City reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable Swedish girls, together, in a private family; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK AND EXCELlent baker; has good references; will do general house-work for a small family; can make a small family comfortable. Can be seen for three days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS a competent first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker and pastry cook; the best of City reference. Call at No. 162 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, with City reference; willing to go to the country; makes all kinds of soups and desserts. Call at No. 230 3d av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as good cook, other as first-class laundress; understands fluting; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two young girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at Seventh Avenue Bakery, between 52d and 53d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant English woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John' Guild.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, or do general house-work, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; trustworthy and economical; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 33d st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; would assist in coarse washing; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 333 East 9th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; willing to go in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 507 West 19th st., below 10th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker and pastry cook; first-class City references. Address M. L., No. 114 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general house-work for a small family; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class cook; good reference. Address No. 49 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL PRIvate family; can cook, wash, and iron; good reference. Address Mrs. Fifel, 979 1st av., corner 54th st.

COOK.—BY A PLAIN COOK; HAS NO OBJECTION to assist with washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 447 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN EVERY particular; understands all kinds of cooking; first class bread and biscuit baker; best City reference from ladies she has been with for capability. Call at No. 234 West 28th st., second floor, front.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good plain cook; good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days, No 16 East 22d st., basement door.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AN ENGLISH woman, with five years' City reference; bones, lards, makes soups, jellies, bread, &c.; willing to assist with washing and a thoroughly temperate woman; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; has lived in England; understands her business; would assist with coarse washing if required; good reference. Call at No. 118 West 16th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds family cooking; is a first-class baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th st., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish cook; thoroughly competent in all its branches; understands fancy dishes and desserts; City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; IS able to take entire charge of the kitchen; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; City references. Call or address No. 204 East 47th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A SOBER WOMAN WHO UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; no objection in helping with washing; best City references. Call at No. 739 6th av., fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understand all kinds of cooking and is a good baker; has no objection to a private boarding-house; City references. Apply at No. 532 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands soups, game, &c.; country preferred; good reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 27th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN private family, and will do coarse washing and ironing; City reference given. Call at No. 308 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as good cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent baker; careful and reliable; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; $10 a month. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; UNDERstands house-work, and is willing to assist; good references; City or country. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild. Ask for Margaret.

COOK.—BY A REAL, COMPETENT FAMILY COOK; who is a good baker, and has eighteen months' references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women. one as cook, the other as waitress in a private family; both are thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook and baker; would assist with the wash; best City reference. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; AN EXcellent cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Call at No. 233 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good plain cook in a private family; has the best City references. Call for two days at 207 West 18th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILL assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 43 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist with coarse washing. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—AS COOK; WAGES NO OBJECT; FIRST-class City references. Call at 488 6th av., room 14.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PARISIAN DRESS-maker, who has a great deal of taste and is a first-class cutter and fitter; will go out by the day or take work home; best references. Call at No. 182 6th av., between 12th and 13th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who can cut and trim well, desires a few customers to work for per day; best reference. Address W. Westheimer, No. 332 West 38th st.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS NURSERY governess, housekeeper, or companion; teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; also, care of a dairy. Any family wanting an invaluable, reliable person, with the very best references, address E. A. H., Box No. 178 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY A widow woman to do house-work; also her daughter to wait on door or take care of a child; City references. Apply at No. 161 West 4th st., near 6th av.; ring bell three times.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL with three years' reference, to do general work, or to cook, wash, and iron; quick of foot and obliging; will try to please her employer; makes bread, pies, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDed German girl to do light house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of name and address and go in the right place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT English Canadian girl to do house-work; is willing and obliging; handy at all kinds of work. Call or address No. 150 [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman to do general house-work in the country; good bread baker; wages no object, but a good home. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN not long in the country, to do general house-work. Call at No. 1,073 1st av., between 58th and 59th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; country preferred. Call at No. 414 East 16th st., top floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK—IN A SMALL FAMILY; IS WILling and obliging; good references; $10. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., (St. John's Guild;) ask for Kate.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced English person as house-keeper in a school or large establishment or private family; could supervise the cooking and management; would be useful and valuable. Call for two days at No. 5 West 15th st., in the rear, near 5th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady to attend to all household duties; perfect in cutting and sewing; is a good housekeeper; in fact capable in any capacity. Address B. L., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged German woman as housekeeper or general house-work, or to cook, wash, and iron; for moderate wages. Call at Morison's Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady of ability and refinement, as good caretaker of house or an invalid; would sew and be useful, for little or no compensation; unexceptionable reference. Call on or address Advertiser, 230 West 13th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young woman, very respectable and highly recommended; first-class seamstress; can fit, operate, dress-make, &c.; can take full charge of lady's wardrobe; an excellent hair-dresser; very neat, willing, and obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; will also do chamber-work if required; the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious young woman as laundress and chambermaid; is competent in either capacity; honest, sober, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMan as very superior laundress; understands all kinds fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable city references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and fluting; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants a few more engagements to go out by the day; can get up dinners; or any kind of house-work. Address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., in the rear.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants families' or gentlemen's washing at 75 cents a dozen, fluting and puffing included; best of references. Address Laundress, No. 143 West 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl in a private family; City reference; postal cards not answered. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 271 6th av.; corset store.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant young woman as first class laundress; willing to assist with other work if required; City or country. good reference. Call at No. 163 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; wishes steady work for the first two days in the week; best reference. Call at No. 149 East 50th st., left-hand bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress; willing and obliging. Call at present employer's, No. 5 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best of City references. Apply at No. 258 East 10th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 32d st., top floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; unquestionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 West 44th st., first floor, rear.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl as maid and seamstress; operates on several machines and dresses hair; good City reference. Call at No. 230 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID, WHO SPEAKS GERman and English; is a splendid hair dresser and a good seamstress. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS MAID to an aged lady or growing children, or invalid lady; has five years' reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid.—By a young woman who understands the care of small or grown children; is an experienced chamber-maid and a good seamstress; would like a place in a private family; good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-aged English Protestant woman as nurse for an invalid, or as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has excellent reference; is fully competent; is a good seamstress; City or country. Address R. C., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED SPANish girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; will go for very low wages; City or country. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice name and address.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable person, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would wait on a lady; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 130 West 20th st., near 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS child's nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; is quite orderly and capable of instructing in the elementary branches; City or country, but will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO take care of children, and will sew or do light chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT French nurse, with good City reference; City preferred; is a good plain seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, TO take care of children. Call for two days at No. 814 2d av. Inquire for the dress-maker; second floor front.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE INfant's nurse; (Protestant;) capable of taking the entire charge; best City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., near 39th st., in the fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE; is a good plain sewer; good City reference. Address Louise, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL from the country, to mind children and make herself generally useful. Call at or address No. 388 3d av., corner 28th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, to take care of growing children and do light chamber-work. Call at No. 442 West 33d st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE IN ANY kind of sickness, either for lady or gentleman; references first-class, (physicians and ladies.) Call or address No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking care of young children; good reference. Call at No. 324 West 41st st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO TAKE care of small children and do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 5[illegible] 41st st., near Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT NURSE; French; speaks a little English; is a neat, intelligent girl, and a good plain seamstress. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS baby's nurse and sewing; has best of City reference. Call at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT TO TAKE care of children; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN OF RESPECTability and experience as monthly nurse. Call on Mrs. Higgins, No. 342 East 31st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG lady; can bring a baby up on a bottle; no objections to the country. Call at No. 151 Perry st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIenced person as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 322 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY two very respectable American girls, one as seamstress and lady's maid; knows how to dress hair splendidly; the other one to do general house-work or as chamber-maid. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice address.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as good family seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will help lady's maid or do chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 334 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO go out sewing; understands dress-making; by the day or week; will work cheap. Call at No. 311 East 39th st., top floor, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS who is willing to assist with other duties; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 85 Macdougal st., near Bleecker st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a neat young girl as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Address Waitress, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands the entire charge of silver and salad, or as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; has reliable City reference. Call at No. 205 [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an experienced girl who has good references and who can set a table tastefully; is careful and neat in her work. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress, will assist with chamber-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 240 West 30th st., first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 13 West 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS WAITress; has no objection to a private boarding-house; two years and a half City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl, active, neat and pleasant; has good references, and is ready to go to a place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A good, capable girl, as waitress and chamber-maid; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 318 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 741 6th av., in the fancy store.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A respectable woman.—Gentlemen's and families' washing done to order; also, fluting done on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in basement.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wishes to get washing and ironing to do at home by the week or month, and day's work; good reference. Address Mrs. Chacon, No. 155 West 24th st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to do washing and ironing at her own residence; understands all kinds puffing and fluting; very moderate terms; best of reference if required. Call on or address Mrs. Carlin, No. 224 West 27th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES fine ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; is a first-class laundress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 274 East 4th st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home at seventy-five cents per dozen; puffing, polishing, and fluting done promptly; best reference. Call on Mrs. Fagga, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few gentlemen's and families' washing, or will go out by the day; good City references. Call at No. 209 East 38th st., near 3d av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, washing at her own house. Call at No. 306 East 33d st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS; WISHES TO take home work by the week or month; reference. Address or call at No. 151 West 26th st.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman will take charge of a child immediately. Call for two days at No. 48 President st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN HAVING HIS evenings at leisure would like a position as copyist, amanuensis, or book-keeper. Address H., Box No. 117 Times Office.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A STEADY RESPECTABLE Protestant man as butler and waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has very best City reference. Address all this week C. A., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY an Englishman, aged thirty; has the most satisfactory reference; wages, $40 per month. Address B., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—Has a thorough and complete knowledge of his duties; strictly temperate; excellent references. Address James M., Room No. 1, No. 158 West 28th st.

CARPENTER.—IN A HOTEL; CAN DO PLAIN painting, and varnish, repair, and reupholster furniture, make and repair spiral spring beds and mattresses, &c. Address Carpenter, Box 172 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN strictly temperate, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands driving and the care of horses; has no objection to City or country; will be found both willing and obliging; has nine years' best reference. Address M. K., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of sober industrious habits; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; is willing to be useful around a gentleman's place; wages moderate; good City references. Address, for two days, J., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has had long experience in this country and also the old; has no objection to the country; has no incumbrance; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended. For full particulars call or address for two days J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; understands the proper care of horses and carriages; also a good driver; understands gardening; will tend furnace, milk, and be generally useful; low wages; good references. Address T. R., Box No. 242 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY HONEST, SOBER, and trustworthy single man; a very efficient driver and good care-taking groom, who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; the best of City references. Address L. R., Box No. 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND EXPERIENCED City coachman; excellent groom and driver; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address, for two days, J. H., Box 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands his business; will bring a first-class reference from last employer, whom he has just left. Address F. R., No. 50 4th av., or Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young married man as coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is sober and steady, willing, and obliging; has six years' City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 151 East 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references from last employers; willing and obliging in every respect. Address A. B., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; good references. Address T. W. T., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, OR WOULD MAKE HIMSELF General Useful.—By an Englishman; can give good reference; would go to the country; understands farming. Address C. R., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business in every respect; is a steady, sober, and industrious Englishman, and can give four years' best reference from his last employer. Apply to W. B., No. 239 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NEW-YORK and Brooklyn coachman; perfectly understands his business; is willing and obliging; six years' best City reference. Call or address M. L., No. 30 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man as coachman and groom; eight years' best City reference; disengaged in consequence of family selling out. Apply at Brewster & Co.'s, corner of 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN EXperienced man (English) as coachman or groom; understands his duties thoroughly; testimonials for capabilities first-class. Address Coachman, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, (single,) as first-class coachman, at moderate wages; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging, and not afraid of work; first-class City reference. Call or address E. D., No. 107 West 39th st., in livery office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business and no mistake; has three years' reference from his late employer of the highest standing in the City. Address H. M., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT man; has good experience in driving, care of horses, carriages, and harness; excellent City reference. Address W. W., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man who understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country; has the best City references. Address D. T., Box No. 236 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—CITY OR country; tend furnace and poultry; milk if required; City reference. Address Foler, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address J. W., No. 10 East 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A CAPABLE, trustworthy man; can produce the highest references; City or country. Apply to or address for two days Dick, No. 144 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY, HAVING DISPOSED of her carriage horses, for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend. Call on or address in private stable, No. 6 East 54th st., near 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all respects; best of City reference. Call on or address W. C., Belinger's stable, corner of 7th av. and 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF experience and capability; sober, trustworthy, willing, and obliging; best City and country reference. Call or address D., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; not afraid of work. Address W. T., Box 3,139 New-York Post-Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young man, American, single; can milk, tend furnace, &c.; will be found a temperate and neat workman; good reference. Apply to J. M., No. 444 West 53d st., rear.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; good reference if required. Address W. E., Box No. 286, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Address L. H., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG, ENERGETIC MAN; best references as to honesty and sobriety. Address [illegible] John, care No. 48 East 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT, Scotch, steady man, experienced City driver; excellent City reference; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness, &c. Address Coachman, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man; thoroughly understands both branches; good careful driver and vegetable gardener; willing; can milk; best City and country references from last employers. Address P. D., No. 26 Rector st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, thoroughly competent in every respect; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class City reference from late employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman and gardener; understands the entire care of a gentleman's place; good references. Address J. T., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, married, as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; not afraid of work; best reference. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN; IS AN EXPERIenced meat and pastry cook, and will give general satisfaction in any establishment. Address L. J., No. 304 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND CARVER, IN A boarding-house or private family in City or country; best reference. Apply to Louis A. D., No. 103 West 24th st.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MEchanical and architectural draughtsman; would work in employer's office when pressing business on hand and stay home the rest of the time. Address R. S., No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 25.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, NO INcumbrance; can take entire charge; understands the treatment of all fancy stock and mowing-machines; wife would take charge of the dairy and poultry; City reference. Address William Brown, Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., for one week.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG, HIGHLY RESPECTable Englishman as foreman on a farm; is an excellent coachman; can drive four and six horses; is a good carpenter; of good manners, willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER—COOK, &c.—BY A MARRIED man, (no family,) who is a first-class gardener, understanding grapery, green-house, and outside gardening thoroughly; wife is a good plain cook or laundress; best City references. Call or address J. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway, near 18th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; COMPETENT in all its branches where taste and gardening is required; would care one horse; willing; highest testimonials. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

GARDENER OR FARMER, OR BOTH IF REquired.—Is qualified in both branches; best of reference given. Address T. M., Washington st., Morrisania, Westchester County.

GENERALLY USEFUL MAN.—IS TRUSTworthy and reliable; can milk and tend furnace; is a good driver and groom; best City reference. Address D., Box No. 244 Times Office.

GROOM.—BY A SOBER, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, aged twenty-two years; would be willing to make himself useful; best of reference can be had from last employer by applying to H. S., No. 239 West 26th st.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, who has had eight years' experience in the care of horses, as groom, driver, waiter, or tending to furnaces; is willing and obliging. Call on or address J. B., No. 106 West 26th st.

PORTER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, married, as driver from or porter in a store; agreeable and willing; not afraid of work; good reference. Call or address No. 352 East 19th st.

PORTER—IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE; IS A FIRST class packer and shipper; can give first-class recommendations. Address M. B., Box No. 235 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A young man lately landed, who has served seven years as general servant, and has best old country recommendations; can care horses; is a good driver and groom; also footman, and can clean furniture, windows, boots, build fires, tend door, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTFUL COLORED MAN as waiter in a private boarding-house or private family; best City reference; capable of taking charge of any dining-room; can come well recommended; best reference from last employer. Call or address No. 132 West 30th st.

WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A MAN who has had long experience and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can furnish best of City references. Address J. M., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN OF light complexion; can furnish the best of satisfaction for a first-class private family; has had several years' experience. Call or address S. R. N., care Public Caterer W. H. Jones, No. 107 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, SOME YEARS' CITY references, as an accomplished waiter; is single; age thirty years; strictly sober; competent to fill any place. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, COLORED, (LIGHT complexion,) trained in the best of families; is a thorough waiter, civil, industrious, and strictly sober; references and families to be seen. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A PROTestant young single man; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent City reference. Address George, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER OF TWENTY YEARS experience in the City; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address P. S., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best City references. Call on J. M., No. 3 West 34th st., present employers, or address Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; long and satisfactory references from former places for integrity and capability; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 876 Broadway, at the seed store.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG FRENCH man, who speaks English and thoroughly understands his business; wages moderate; references satisfactory. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call on or address H. B., No. 116 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 35 Clinton place, 8th st.

$75 WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE WHO will procure a young man of education, character, and business experience, a situation that shall be permanent if he suits, where promotion is possible; salary not the object; references first class given and required; wholesale business preferred. Address R. P. WAKEMAN, Box No. 178 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—IN A STOCK-BROKERS' OFFICE, A situation by a gentleman, with several years experience in the street. One who can influence considerable business; having an acquaintance with some of the largest houses. Will take any position in the office or an outside place to solicit orders. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 3,695, stating when and where an interview may be had.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN FOR waiter and house servant; one who has had experience in first-class City houses, with good City recommendations from last place; German preferred. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,714 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND A MAN TO make himself generally useful; both must be Protestants; references required. Apply this morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at the coffee-house corner of 7th av. and 50th st.

WANTED—BY A GRAIN AND FLOUR COMMISsion-house a young man about sixteen to learn the business; must write a good hand and reside with his parents; salary first year $100. Address Post Office Box No. 2,388.

WANTED.—TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY, A GERman Protestant girl for general house-work; good laundress and plain cook; neat, quick, and an early riser. Apply to Mrs. Lewis, 511 3d av., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID with good City references. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, naming City references.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK or to cook, wash, &c., in a private family; good wages will be paid to a good girl, and none but first class need apply. No. 246 West 13th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH CITY references. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday before 11 A. M. at the Studio Building, 51 West 10th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AND chamber-maid; City reference required. Apply after 10 o'clock at No. 129 East 21st st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AT A book stand. Address Post Office Box No. 4,540, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual cash dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 13, 1876. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 4th January, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX ( ) per cent., payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Hanover Fire Ins Co.

17th DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

I. REMSEN LANE, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FOLlowing-named railway companies will be paid at our office on and after Jan. 1, 1876:

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE.
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA OLD MORTGAGE.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO FIRST MORTGAGE.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE.
JAMESTOWN AND FRANKLIN FIRST MORTGAGE.
KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON FIRST MORTGAGE.
KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN AND GRAND RAPIDS FIRST MORTGAGE.
KALAMAZOO AND SCHOOLCRAFT FIRST MORTGAGE.
SCHOOLCRAFT AND THREE RIVERS FIRST MORTGAGE.
CHASE & ATKINS.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INS. CO.

NO. 100 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable Jan. 3, 1876. JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

SEVENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next. Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 5th January and be reopened on the morning of the 16th January. W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875. OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., is this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1876. Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1876, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., is this day declared, payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875. The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 8, 1876. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst. WM. R. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent., both payable on demand. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MECHANICS' BANK, ST. Louis, Dec. 31, 1875.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above. The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17. THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5th av., corner 23d st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of Seven per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. GEORGE ALGER, President. HENRY B. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. Transfer-books closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A dividend of $15 per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after Jan. 3, prox. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1876. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1876. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

The Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per Cent., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1876. Until that date the transfer-books will be closed. W. J. HARRIS, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. is declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway. WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE coupons of the consolidated bonds bought at best market price, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given by JOHN S. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway.

THE COUPONS OF THE CANTON COMPANY of Baltimore, due 1st January, 1876, will be paid after that date at the office of [illegible] & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., have this day been declared, payable 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE

HOFFMAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 130 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1876, at 10:30 A. M. The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 4 until Jan. 16, 1876. By order of the board. J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1876, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE directors, class expiring in 1876, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1876, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5th av., corner 23d st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11 proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-room, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GILBERT.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MORGAN, CHARLES L. HORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,968.—Notice is hereby given to the bankrupts and to all creditors who are named in the schedules filed by said bankrupts, and all creditors who have proved their debts and all other persons interested, pursuant to an order of this court, dated December 13, 1875, that, upon my petition as Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, for direction to compound and settle the controversy between me as Assignee and Daniel Moyer, a debtor to said bankrupts, by the receipt of $3,000 in full satisfaction of all claims and demands against said Meyer, a hearing of the matters prayed for in said petition will be had at a meeting to be held at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, and you are required to then and there show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the court upon said petition authorizing such act on my part as Assignee, to wit: in consideration of the payment to me by said Daniel Meyer of the sum of three thousand dollars to release and discharge said Meyer of and from all claims and demands whatsoever vested in or belonging to said estate; and at said time and place proofs as to said matter will be taken by said Register.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Assignee.
TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, Solicitors and Counsel for the Assignee, No. 50 Wall street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID J. JOHNSON and DAVID C. DESSAU, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—David J. Johnson, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 18th December, 1875.
d22-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HEITNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, on the fourth day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of John Heitner, of the City of New-York, in said District, who was, on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
THOMAS B. WELLING, Assignee,
d22-1aw3wW* No. 1 Bond st.

NO. 5,298.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, on the 30th of December, 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES G. WILSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York, State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja5-1aw3W* C. M. GOULD, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

SUN-BEAM ILLUMINATING OIL, 150 DEgrees fire test, for family use. YENNI & BURKE, No. 125 Maiden lane.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INcompatibility, &c.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. Address Post Office Box 1,037, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—GOOD CHANCE.—A MANUfacturing firm wishes a special or active partner with above amount to enlarge their very successful business. Principals only address S. F. MEAD, No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN EXTRA PROFITAble manufacturing business. A business man with $4,000 will find it worthy of investigation. Address EXTRA, Box No. 132 Times Office.

A PARTY HAVING A SMALL STOCK, neatly fitted, would like a party to furnish and take charge of it [illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA..........Jan. 8, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..........Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING..........Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND......Jan. 15 STATE OF NEVADA..Jan. 4
NEDERLAND......Feb. 9 SWITZERLAND......Jan. 28
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND......Jan. 16 SWITZERLAND......Jan. 4
VADERLAND......Feb. 9 STATE OF NEVADA..Jan. 28
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
SALIER....Thur., Jan. 6 | HERMANN....Sat., Jan. 15
NECKAR....Sat., Jan. 8 | HOHENSTAUFFEN.Jan. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pavonia Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Jan. 27
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
AUSTRALIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at —
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Chessman, THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
ASHLAND, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. Daniels, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLAUDIUS..........Jan. 8.
FOR HAYTI ONLY:
ETNA..........Jan. 12.
FOR HAYTI, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..........Jan. 19.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon, Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. ALASKA..........Feb. 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ....MONDAY, Jan. 31, and every four weeks thereafter.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.
United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons......Jan. 28, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons......Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons......March —
When 28d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.
These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HATTERAS, Manklin, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........23 00
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 6
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Jan. 13
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Jan. 20
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 5 | JAVA.......WED., Jan. 19
ALGERIA.....WED., Jan. 12 | *RUSSIA.......WED., Jan. 26
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Jan. 8
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Feb. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 3 P. M.
FRANCE..........THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M. | Spain, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
The Queen, Jan. 15, 8 A. M. | England, Jan. 29, 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
HINDOO......Jan. 8 | COLOMBO......Feb. 5
NAVARINO......Jan. 22 | OTHELLO......Feb. 19
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEORGIA..........WEDNESDAY..........JAN. 5
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........JAN. 8
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Jan. 4
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Jan. 13
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES
PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT.
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST. NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-four years.

INVESTMENTS
FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS,
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
We offer a good line of Municipal bonds, bearing seven and eight per cent., at very desirable prices. We have also some choice ten (10) per cent. bonds. Full particulars furnished on application.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
N. B.—We deal especially in first-class bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

NEW-YORK CITY
Six Per Cent. Currency Bonds,
MAY AND NOVEMBER,
For sale by
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST AND second mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company.—The agreements prepared appointing Henry Day, William Walter Phelps, Samuel W. Bates, and John W. Sterling as Trustees, for the purpose of securing the foreclosure of the first mortgage of said company, and the reorganization of the same, are now ready for execution at the office of Messrs. Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, Room 60, fourth floor.
All bondholders desiring to participate in this reorganization are requested to call and affix their signatures to said agreements. HENRY DAY, On behalf of said Trustees.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE and Milwaukee Railroad Company, Eastern Division, eight per cent. Extended Bonds: Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the terms of the extension, that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company will take up said bonds, at par and accrued interest, on their presentation at the office of said company, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or after the 3d day of January next; and that interest on said bonds will cease on May 1, 1876.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.
DIRECTORS.

GEORGE D. MORGAN.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
HENRY B. HYDE.	HANRY B. MARQUAND.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
LOUIS FITZGERALD.	JOHN J. McCOOK.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	GEORGE H. STUART.
JAMES M. MORRISON.	DANIEL DODD.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS.	WILLIAM SLOANE.
EDMUND A. SMITH.	ALANSON TRASK.
WILLIAM MILES.	ELBERT B. MONROE.
B. F. RANDOLPH.	

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Vice-Pres't.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Second National Bank at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Dec. 17, 1875.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,477,289 03
Overdrafts	2,250 13
United States bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
United States bonds on hand	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	50,000 00
Due from other National banks	70,113 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,570 50
Checks and other cash items	24,722 98
Exchanges for Clearing-house	31,946 90
Bills of other National banks	47,450 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	8,587 23
Legal-tender notes	123,053 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	300,000 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund with United States Treasurer	6,750 00
Due from United States Treasurer other than Redemption Fund	7,000 00
Total	$2,451,732 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	330,000 00
Other undivided profits	25,992 65
Circulating notes outstanding	135,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,547,100 80
Demand certificates of deposit	898 81
Certified checks	16,045 89
Cashier's checks outstanding	50,225 00
United States deposits	43,467 68
Due to other National banks	3,001 94
Total	$2,451,732 77

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of January, 1876. JESSE WEST, Jr., Notary Public, City and County New-York.
Correct—Attest: I. N. PHELPS, A. H. TROWBRIDGE, JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.
Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.
THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds to the amount of ($30,960) thirty thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.
Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the company.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 30th ult., Mr. Theodore Keeler tendered his resignation as Secretary, and the same was accepted.
RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen, may share with my daughters the well tested advantages of class-study under best instruction in our pleasant home; best references given and required. Address Mrs. J. R. GAVIT, Stockbridge, Mass.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras; 28 miles from New-York. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

TEACHERS.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES A MORNing engagement for music, singing French, German, English, and Italian, and thorough education. Address Delta, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

TO SCHOOLS.—A VOCALIST AND MUSICIAN OF considerable experience in teaching in colleges is open to an engagement; highest references. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 158 Bleecker st.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to deaf mutes by the visible speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 Bible House. Special attention to out-town orders.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AVE., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE
CHARTERED 1852.
45TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.
The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earning of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 19, 1876, on all accounts entitled thereto.
Interest not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st of that month.
STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.

U. S. 5-20 bonds......$1,480,000	Value,	$1,749,937 50
N. Y. State bonds, 7s.. 75,000	"	78,000 00
N. Y. C'y & Co. 6s & 7s. 1,087,800	"	1,156,814 50
Brooklyn, N.Y., bds., 7s. 100,000	"	109,500 00
Yonkers, N.Y., bds., 7s. 50,000	"	52,500 00
Kingston, N.Y., bds., 7s. 88,000	"	90,200 00
N.Y. State t'w'n bs., 7s. 116,000	"	117,150 00
Bonds and mortgages at seven per cent. on real estate in New-York City and vicinity, worth in all cases double the amount loaned and upward, and, by recent appraisement, valued at $7,035,700		2,503,617 00
Demand loans, secured by United States bonds and other first-class collaterals, as named above		212,800 00
Real estate, Nos. 1 and 3 3d av., (cost $243,364 71)		200,000 00
Other real estate, (cost $19,097 70)		11,650 00
Cash on hand and deposited in banks		578,600 85
Accrued interest		64,283 60
		$6,925,053 45

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors Jan. 1, '76. $6,342,770 04	
Interest to date.......... 179,905 46	
	6,522,675 50
SURPLUS	$402,377 95

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ISAAC T. SMITH,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,	A. W. PAYNE,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,	SAMUEL T. HILLMAN,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,	CHARLES FOX,
WALDO HUTCHINS,	FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR,
ALLAN HAY,	CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOSEPH S. MONELL, M. D.	ELISHA BROOKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
341 and 343 Bowery, corner 3d st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
allowed on sums of $2.000 and under, and Five per Cent. on the excess over $2,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1876.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
Wm. V. Webster, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared the thirty-first interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous thereto, payable on and after Friday, the 21st of January.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books whenever presented. Deposits made on or before Monday, Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank books in German, English, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, Pres't, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secy.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,
Bond st. and Bowery.
THIRTY-FIRST HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have directed that a semi-annual interest dividend at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be allowed on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws and regulations of the bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, and if not drawn it will be credited and will be entitled to interest as principal.
All deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 10, will date as from Jan. 1. HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.,
JAN. 1, 1876.
First—On sums of $1,000 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.
Second—On sums exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on $1,000, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum for the second $1,000.
Third—This bank confines itself to strictly savings bank business, and does not receive any new deposits from any one person in excess of $2,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. JOHN E. DEWITT, President.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.
FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this institution have declared the fiftieth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. per annum on sums over $2,000, payable on and after Jan. 17. Interest not withdrawn will remain as principal and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1, and will be entered on the pass-books whenever presented. E. J. BROWN, President,
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1875.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees. On and after Jan. 1, 1876, the interest allowed upon deposits exceeding $1,000 shall be one per cent. per annum less upon such excess of deposits than upon deposits of $1,000 and less, and no interest will be paid upon any excess of $3,000 of deposits.
SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1876.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per Cent. on all sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.
Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
W. R. VERMILYE, Vice President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Corner 4th av. and East 14th st.
The thirty-third semi-annual dividend, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1876, has been declared by the board of Trustees on all deposits entitled thereto, viz: at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $2,000, and of Five per Cent. on sums of over $2 000. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.
PHILIP BISSINGER, President.
THEO. E. BUEK, Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 8TH AV. AND WEST 34TH ST.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable out of the net profits of the last six months, on and after Jan. 17, 1876. All deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
Eighth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street. Six per cent. interest. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, draw interest from Jan 1. ASSETS, $3,473,396 79. SURPLUS, $329,088 72. RICHARD H. BULL,
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary. President.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST. HAVING CHANGED hands and been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, is now open for the reception of boarders; house first class; private tables if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PLEASANT THIRD floor, with board, just vacated: three bedrooms and parlor, bath, &c.; ample closets; also, large back parlor, with closed bed and private bath. Terms moderate. References.

TWO OR THREE WEEKS' BOARD WILL be given to one or two persons, in a good location, for use of $200 for a short time; good security. Address S. H. J., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FAMILY GOING SOUTH FOR THE Winter take pleasure in recommending their boarding place to parties seeking the comforts and quiet of home. Apply at No. 141 West 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUpying their own house will let, with board, the whole or part of the second story to desirable parties. Address W. T., Box No. 672 Post Office.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, large, light, sunny rooms, connecting, on second floor; private table if preferred; references.

MRS. WILLIS, FORMERLY OF NO. 297 5th av., having taken the house No. 3 West 30th st., has a parlor floor and second floor to let, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 147, WEST.—To let, with board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, furnished front room, with alcove; grate fire; southern exposure; family small.

NO. 44 7TH AV., BETWEEN 13TH AND 14th sts.—To let, with board, two front rooms, together or separately; large closets, water, and gas; house and table first class; references.

NO 26 WEST 16TH ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, on second and fourth floors; large cheerful dining-room on parlor floor; private table, if desired; references.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH private table, can be had on 5th av., at moderate terms. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 214 WEST 43D ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room, large closet and bath-room connecting, also hall bedroom; with board; location first-class; family small; only a step from Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NO 123, OPPOSITE ARCADIAN CLUB.—To let, with rooms singly or en suite; table unexceptionable and terms reasonable. Mrs. E. J SMITH.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second floor, with or without private table; private bath, &c.; handsomely furnished; house strictly first class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 6 EAST.—Several large, handsomely furnished rooms; also single rooms for gentlemen; first-class French table; terms moderate; references exchanged.

TWO OR THREE LARGE ROOMS, NICELY furnished, to let, with board, for two persons, at $5 each. Address H., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 21 WEST 19TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, consisting of two large rooms, one small room, and private bath-room, to let to small family or gentlemen, with or without private table.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second floor front rooms, en suite or singly; house 27 feet wide; rooms extra large and handsomely furnished; location and table first-class; reduced prices.

A HANDSOME SECOND-STORY BACK room, with first-class table, can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av., furnished or unfurnished; terms moderate.

A FRONT HALL ROOM—ON SECOND FLOOR; with or without board; gas, hot and cold water; bath-room; private family; terms moderate. No. 304 West 28th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at reasonable rates.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent, with private table, the parlor floor, with private bath and ample closets.

A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, second story, front; ample closets; hot and cold water, &c.; with board; references. 116 West 41st st.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegant, newly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transient boarders taken.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor and bedroom on second floor, front rooms, with board.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL—Nicely-furnished hall bedroom for a single gentleman; breakfast if desired.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table. References exchanged.

A LARGE HALL ROOM, WITH AMPLE closet, gas, water, &c., and first-class board in private family: references exchanged. 354 West 23d st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSES AND rooms, with or without board; every house personally inspected. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSES AND rooms, with or without board; choice locations. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, private bath, &c.; with or without board; moderate terms.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, southern exposure, with board. Also, hall rooms.

NO. 119 EAST 23D ST.—WITH BOARD, ONE elegant suite; fine basement, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND FRIEND board in a private family; references exchanged. Address F. W. J., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADWAY AND 31ST ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms by the day or week, single and en suite, with all modern improvements. An excellent family restaurant attached. Liberal arrangements made for the season.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO LARGE rooms, nicely furnished—all improvements—together or separately, for gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; references. No. 234 West 39th st.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, in a private French family. No. 112 East 25th st., near 4th av.

COMPARTMENT HOUSE, NO. 222 5TH AV.—One beautiful front suit, large parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; steam heat.

HOTELS.

"THE BRUNSWICK,"
BOYLSTON, CORNER CLARENDON ST., BOSTON.
This new and commodious structure is now completed and ready for the reception of travelers and the public. The house is fire-proof and contains every modern improvement, including a passenger and baggage elevator. It is elegantly furnished, is located in a most desirable part of the city, near the Common, Public Garden, and the railroad depots.
Besides rooms for transient guests it contains many rooms en suite for families who desire to locate permanently. No pains or money will be spared to make the Brunswick take rank with the best hotels in this country.
Public patronage is respectfully solicited,
J. W. WOLCOTT, Proprietor.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of art millinery, modes, latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, felts. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michels.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875. HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.
S. H. TRAVER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.
o6-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.
GEO. W. DUER, LAW. D. KIERNAN, Executors of James Kelly, deceased.
jy22-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.
WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.
B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.
jy7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875.
BERNARD AMEND, JOSEPH KOELBLE. } Executors.
n24-law6mW*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Reappearance of Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, ALSO SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented
ANOTHER BLENDING OF COMEDY AND ROMANCE. Robinson's exquisite companion picture to "Caste," entitled
HOME,
with new and beautiful Scenery and Appointments, specially prepared for the occasion.
COLONEL JOHN WHITE, his original character, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, J. W. CARROLL, W. SEYMOUR, J. PECK; Misses ADA DYAS, GERALDINE MAYE, and KATE BARTLETT.
Concluding with the farce called
A QUIET FAMILY.
Characters by Messrs. HARRY BECKETT, J. W. SHANNON, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN; Misses EFFIE GERMON, IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.
The representations of HOME must be necessarily limited in consequence of the early production of the latest London success, Mr. H. J. Byron's new comedy, entitled
MARRIED IN HASTE,
now in active preparation, and in which
MR. LESTER WALLACK WILL APPEAR.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., between Schermerhorn and State,
(CHARTERED IN 1863.)
SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED PROFESSORS, (in addition to the present renowned corps,) engaged from Jan. 1.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN DAILY.
The celebrated Arion Pianos are used in the school.

John B. Gough
Will lecture at CHICKERING HALL,
Corner 5th av. and 18th st.,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.
Subject—"MAN AND HIS MASTERS."
Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. On sale Wednesday morning at POND'S music store, No. 39 Union square, and at No. 26 Cooper Union.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
MONDAY, Jan. 3, and EVERY EVENING this week, and at SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS in Byron's comedy of
OUR BOYS,
With NEW and HANDSOME SCENERY and a VERY STRONG CAST.
FRIDAY, Jan. 7—Benefit of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
Brilliant success of the great spectacle, the
DEMON STATUE,
and the
Transformation of the
4 SEASONS..............................4 SEASONS
Every evening until further notice.
Seats secured twelve nights in advance.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING AND TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MATINEE. SAM DEVERE, THE POOL BROTHERS, AND THE GREAT COMPANY OF STARS.

A GRAND SPARRING EXHIBITION WILL take place at Harry Hill's for the benefit of PATSY SHEPPARD,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 6, 1876, when he will wind up with MIKE COBURN.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5.30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday:) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS
PIQUE.
A PLAY OF TO-DAY!
With an EXTRAORDINARY CAST, including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.
. The performance begins promptly at 7:45 and terminates at 11:10 o'clock. Box-sheet open for two weeks ahead.
POLICE REGULATION.—Carriages taking up parties from the Fifth Avenue Theatre must form on 28th st., facing toward Broadway.
PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST
Mr. STUART begs to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
of
OAKEY HALL
OAKEY HALL
OAKEY HALL
OAKEY HALL
OAKEY HALL
OAKEY HALL
and the
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50. Balcony 50 cents. MATINEE THURSDAY. Admission, $1. In active preparation a novel and attractive programme, introducing JOHN DILLON and the other favorites.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BEGINS 7:45
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
AN MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
UNDOUBTED including the following favorite artists:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris,
TRIUMPH. Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, Jan. 8,
EIGHTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

New-York Infant Asylum.
FOURTH ANNUAL
GRAND BALL,
Academy of Music,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1876.
BOXES OF MRS. L. M. BATES, NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Last Night but one.
VON BULOW
will play with Mons. Aubert, Camille Saint Saens' Grande Suite and Chopin's Introduction et Polonaise, for piano and violoncello; also following Bach—Mendelssohn—Variations Serieuses, Six Songs without Words. Liszt—Cantiques d'Amour. Le Lac—Au bord d'une source; Valse Impromptu.
Miss ROSA McGEACHY will sing Donizetti's aria, Il Poliuto, and Mercadante's aria, Il Giuramento.
FRIDAY LAST NIGHT.
SATURDAY—MATINEE D'ADIEUX.
Admission, $1; seats, $2. Seats for sale at Schuberth's.
CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

CHICKERING HALL.
THE SECOND EVENING
of
ENGLISH GLEES
will be given on
THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1876, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Vocalists—Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss LOUISE FINCH, Miss ANNA E. HOLBROOK, Mr. J. R. NILSEN, Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, Mr. W. C. BAIRD, Mr. G. E. AIKEN.
Tickets at $1, with reserved seat, may be obtained at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square; at Rockwood's Gallery, No. 839 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

PROCTOR
STEINWAY HALL, TO-NIGHT.
Fourth Lecture—"OTHER SUNS THAN OURS."
Tickets at the American Literary Bureau, Room 25, 26 Cooper Institute.

COLOSSEUM,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP.
Panorama of the
FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
Will be exhibited daily from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price; no extras.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Temple of Sensational Novelties.
Evenings, 8 o'clock; Matinees, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 o'clock. Most delightful, tasteful, elegant entertainments in New-York. Voluptuous without coarseness, sensational without vulgarity. Melange de fascination, grand olio of sixty artists, pot pourri of wonder. Butterflies' Paradise, La Minuet, Living Tableaux, 2-off and Twins, Goule's Return, Arnold Bros., Naughty Dutchess, Sen. Dodds, Peerless Smeeton.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
MATINEE AT 2.
EVENING AT 8.
The talented actor,
J. S. ROBERTS,
in the spectacular play,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

ORGAN CONCERTS.
Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. Second season. Forty-second Concert WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at 4 o'clock. Organist, Samuel P. Warren, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York. Admission 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. | OPERA HOUSE,
A BAD NIGHT'S REST. | Broadway
PIQUE. TEMPTATION. | and 29th st.
CARTER'S DOG.
The funniest entertainment in the City. Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 9,
AT TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, BY THE SHEPPARD COLORED JUBILEE SINGERS.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 and 50 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN,
CHAMPION LADY SWIMMER OF THE WORLD.
NIMBLE NIP, WITH 100 CHILDREN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD'S
UNIVERSITY COURSE.
ON THE GREAT BENEFACTORS OF THE WORLD.
John Lord, LL.D., proposes to deliver this Winter, in New-York, a course of twenty-five historical lectures on "The Great Benefactors of the World."
The lectures will be delivered in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th av. and 23d st., and at 11:30 o'clock, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. The course commences MONDAY, Jan 10.
Tickets for the course, with reserved seats......$12 00
Single admission..........1 00
Without reserved seats..........75
To be had at Putnam's book store, under the hall, after Jan. 1.

MOUNTAINS.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES WILL deliver a lecture in aid of the Ladies' Sewing Society, at the new Church Temple, East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock, showing the spiritual significance of mountains, their use and meaning, according to the New Church view.
Tickets, 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETing of the American Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the hall of the New-York Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st. CHAS. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EPIPHANY NIGHT.—REV. C. C. TIFFANY WILL preach in St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., near Christopher, Jan. 6. Service commences at 7:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A Great Offer!!
We will during this week dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments received, running from 12 to 36 months. New and Second Hand Instruments to let at extremely low prices. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

BANJO.—THE BANJO TAUGHT PERFECT IN A single quarter by HENRY C. DOBSON, No. 340 Bowery. Pupils fitted for the stage or home amusement.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

ONE OF THOMAS' BOXES FOUND AT PIER NO. 52 NORTH RIVER—THE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE WHITE STAR STEAMER CELTIC—MYSTERIOUS CONTENTS OF THE BOX.

Capt. Thomas Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct Police, informed Superintendent Walling yesterday afternoon that he had discovered and taken possession of a wooden box which had been brought to this port on board of the steamer Celtic, of the White Star Line, from Liverpool. It had been shipped on board the steamer by William K. Thomas, the man who is responsible for the terrible catastrophe at Bremerhaven on Dec. 11, and from the circumstance surrounding the shipment of the box there is no doubt that he had planned the destruction of the Celtic. From an investigation made last evening by a reporter of THE TIMES, it appears that the Celtic, which is now in port, sailed from Liverpool for this port on Oct. 14. About ten days before she sailed a man giving his name as William K. Thomas, who appeared to be an American, engaged a cabin passage on the steamer. On Oct. 13, the day before the Celtic sailed, Thomas came on board, bringing with him a white pine box about twenty inches long by ten inches wide, which was securely nailed and fastened on either end by a broad band of strap-iron. The box weighed nearly one hundred pounds. Thomas represented to the purser of the steamer that this box contained $30,000 in gold coin, and he wished to have it insured for the full value. The purser informed Thomas that it would be folly to have the box insured, as in any case it would be placed in the specie-room during the voyage and would be just as safe whether it was insured or not, and he would save the heavy premium of insurance. Thomas insisted, however, on procuring the insurance, and he was then informed that before a policy of insurance would be given it was necessary to have the box opened and its contents subjected to an examination. Thomas thereupon abruptly changed his mind about the insurance, and the box was placed in the specie room, where it remained untouched during the voyage. Thomas came on board just as the steamer was about to sail. Nothing occurred during the passage to this port which drew any special attention to Thomas or his box, and there was nothing suspicious about the movements of the man Thomas to distinguish him from the rest of the passengers. The Celtic arrived at this port on Oct. 24, and the passengers landed on the same day. When the contents of the specie room were brought ashore, Thomas was there to claim his box. He told the United States Revenue Inspector on the wharf, who was about to open the box, that he need not give himself any trouble about the matter that day, as the box contained nothing but cartridges, and that he wished it to remain in the storehouse on the White Star wharf at Pier No. 52, North River, for a few days, when he would call for it. He explained to the Custom-house officer that he was going on an extended excursion through the Western States hunting and fishing, and that he had brought the cartridges with him for a breech-loading gun of peculiar make. The box was accordingly not opened, and was placed in the storehouse on the wharf, where it remained undisturbed until yesterday. Thomas, after seeing the box safely stored in the warehouse, took a hack and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Nothing further was thought of the box or its owner, who failed to claim it, until after the occurrence of the Mosel disaster at Bremerhaven. When the mail advices, giving a description of the man Thomas and his deviltries, arrived, the officers of the Celtic remembered the box which had been brought over by them during the October passage, particularly as it was stated in one of the English papers that Thomas had attempted to obtain a large insurance on a box said to contain specie to be shipped by the Celtic. Search was made and the box was found in the storehouse, where it had been placed on Oct. 24. On Monday the box was brought out of the storehouse, and Mr. R. J. Cortis, the agent of the line, was notified. He directed Mr. Perry, the dockmaster, to report the matter to the Police authorities, which was accordingly done, and Mr. Perry was referred to the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department, as it was supposed that the box contained some inflammable or explosive chemicals. The person in charge of the bureau promised to attend to the matter. As he failed to keep his promise Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, was informed of the matter, and he authorized the employes of the company to open the box. This was accordingly done in the presence of Capt. Kennedy and Patrolman Laird, the officer stationed at the wharf. The contents of the box were found to be simply a smaller box and four canvas bags filled with large bird-shot. The box was taken to the Charles Street Police Station, where it will remain for the present. It is made of common 1-inch white pine board, planed smooth, and is about 20 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 18 inches in depth. It is lined throughout with steel about 1/8-inch thick, and is provided with a steel cover made to fit in grooves beneath the wooden cover of the box. The smaller box is about 10 inches long, 8 inches wide, and 6 inches deep. In it were two bags of shot, and two other bags were placed beside it, on the bottom of the larger box. The rest of the space was filled with a quantity of common brown paper and oiled canvass. The bags of shot were stamped "Walkers, Parker & Co., London; Best shot, No. 2." The lid of the larger box was securely nailed, and at each end it was fastened by a band of heavy strap-iron two inches wide. There was no name or mark of any kind either on the inside or outside of the box.

On inquiry at the Fifth Avenue Hotel it was learned that Thomas arrived there on Oct. 24, on which date he registered as "Wm. K. Thomas, Dresden." He remained there until Oct. 27, when he settled his bill and left. There was nothing peculiar about the man or his movements that attracted the attention of any person about the hotel, and none of the employes have any distinct recollection of him.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

A secret session of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Prof. Chandler presiding. The Board remained in session for several hours, and when the doors were opened Prof. Chandler stated to a TIMES reporter that the members of the board had been in consultation as to the best means of meeting their expenses with the reduced appropriation for 1876 made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The latter had taken $20,000 from the item for salaries of the employes of the Health Department, and this would necessitate the reduction of the salaries of the chiefs of bureaus, Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, at the rate of from ten to fifteen per cent. The salaries of the Sanitary Inspectors had been reduced from $1,800 to $1,600 per annum, and the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors from $1,500 to $1,350. The salaries of several of the clerks in the employ of the board had also been reduced at the same ratio, and the services of other clerks had been dispensed with. The board had also adopted a resolution asking for permission to consolidate the Bureau of Vital Statistics with the Sanitary Bureau, and it was proposed to dispense with the services of Dr. Elisha Harris, for so many years Register of Vital Statistics. If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment gave their consent to the proposed consolidation, Dr. W. De F. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, will have charge of both bureaus, and Dr. John T. Nagle, at present Deputy Register, will assume charge of the statistical branch of the department.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD

The decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Alexandria, on the 3d inst., dismissing the foreclosure suit brought in that court last October against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, is of much importance to the bondholders. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch have issued a circular on this subject, in which they say that by this decision the proceedings for the foreclosure and sale of the property are transferred to the State courts of Virginia and West Virginia, where suits have been regularly instituted by the Trustees of the mortgages, and Gen. W. C. Wickham has been appointed Receiver, in accordance with the nearly unanimous choice of the bondholders and all other parties represented. The custody and management of the road are thus restored to the hands of its friends, of long experience in its management and thoroughly identified with its best interests, who can be relied upon to cordially co-operate with the Trustees and bondholders in bringing the proceedings to an equitable and harmonious conclusion, without unnecessary delay or expense in litigation.

ABDICATION OF HUGH M'LAUGHLIN.

In a speech made before the Democratic General Committee of Kings County last evening, Hugh McLaughlin, who is better known by the title of "Boss" McLaughlin, said that "the idea of the one-man power had injured the Democratic Party." He denied that he had tried to control the organization. He admitted that he had some influence, but declared his intention of retiring from all public participation in politics, in order that his name might not be used to hurt the party in the future. In conclusion he advised his listeners in reorganizing the General Committee to select only the very best men.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

A meeting of the ladies and gentlemen interested in the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the State Charities Aid Association, No. 52 East Twentieth street. Rev. Dr. William Adams presided, and the annual report of the Executive Committee was read by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hobson. It set forth that the school had met with uninterrupted success during the past year. The total number of students now in the institution is forty. During the year just closed 3,337 patients were nursed in the wards of the school, and the nurses were also employed in attending to fifty private cases. The annual expenditure has been over $16,000, of which sum $10,000 is yet to be raised.

THE DILLEBER MURDER.

INQUEST LAST NIGHT—VERDICT AGAINST DILLON.

Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday evening at the Westminster Hotel in the case of Mr. John R. Dilleber, the wholesale wine merchant, of No. 49 Beaver street, who was shot at the hotel last Friday evening by Romaine Dillon, brother of ex-Park Commissioner Robert G. Dillon. Contrary to usage the prisoner was not present, his right to appear having been waived by his counsel, Henry L. Clinton, who did not ask the witnesses any questions. The first witness called was Mr. Charles B. Ferrin, proprietor of the hotel, who, on being sworn, said: I was acquainted with Dilleber; knew him several years; he was a guest here for the last five months; I saw him on the evening of Dec. 31, 1875, in the lower hall of the hotel, about 7:45 o'clock; he was in the company of Romaine Dillon; they seemed to be in excited conversation; I did not hear loud words; I only saw them in conversation for an instant; I saw a movement of Dillon's arm and a flash, and heard the report of his pistol; Dillon turned and walked toward his room, Dilleber came toward me; he walked about twenty-five feet and sat down on a seat in front of the elevator; a gentleman unbuttoned his vest; we saw blood; sent for the Police and the surgeon; placed him in the elevator and took him up to his room; before we got him undressed some one came up and said the Police were down stairs; I went down immediately and found the Police in Dillon's room; he had off his coat and vest; the Police were putting his clothes on him and looking for his pistol, which was found, after which Dillon was taken away by the Police; when I returned to Dilleber's room Dr. James R. Wood was already there; Dr. W. W. Strew came later.

John A. Trapp, hall-boy of the hotel, testified: Between 7:30 and 8 o'clock I was in the hall and saw what I thought was an argument going on between Dilleber and Dillon; Dillon raised his hand; I saw the flash and heard the report; I walked down toward them and heard Dilleber say "I'm shot, I'm shot," and saw him press his hands to his side; by order of Mr. Ferrin I went to Dr. Wood's, in Nineteenth street, and told him he was wanted; on my return I went to Dilleber's room; he wanted some one to go for his clerk; when I saw them in the hall Dillon was facing Dilleber's side, three feet from him; there was a passage-way near where they stood, but the flash did not come from there; it seemed to be right between Dillon and Dilleber.

Dr. William W. Strew, of No. 656 Lexington avenue, deposed that he was called in and found Dilleber suffering from mental and physical shock; he recovered fully from the mental shock but not from the physical; death was due to shock and internal hemorrhage.

Officer Van Buskirk, of the Eighteenth Precinct, deposed that on hearing of the shooting he entered the hotel and found Dillon in his bed-room in his shirt sleeves; arrested him, and found in a case the Derringer pistol produced; took Dillon to Dilleber's room, where he was identified by Dilleber as the man who had shot him; we then took him to the station and locked him up.

Officer McCarthy gave similar testimony, stating, in addition, that Dillon refused to say what he had done with the pistol, which was finally found in a case with another one, concealed under a pile of newspapers on the table.

Deputy Coroner Marsh then read the result of his post-mortem examination in the case, already reported in THE TIMES; and the bullet and the clothes worn by Mr. Dilleber were exhibited, after which the case was given to the jury by Coroner Eickhoff, who said that with the question of Dillon's sanity or insanity the jury had nothing to do.

After a short absence the jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that John R. Dilleber came to his death by reason of internal hemorrhage from a pistol-shot wound in the left breast at the hands of Romaine Dillon, at the Westminster Hotel on the evening of Dec. 31, 1875."

THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE.

REPORT OF RECEIVER BAIRD—THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

Mr. John Baird was appointed Receiver of the Commercial Warehouse Company in July, 1875. He has made his first report of the condition of the company, which has been filed in the Supreme Court. It is a very favorable one for all parties concerned, as the assets are more than double the amount of the liabilities. When he took possession he found 50,914 packages in store, principally sugar, valued at $1,996,770. Since that period up to Dec. 23 last, he had received for storage 3,856 packages, valued at $173,842 50, and during the same time he delivered 35,356 packages of the value of $1,708,871 21, leaving 19,414 packages, of merchandise in store on Dec. 23, of the value of $461,741 29. Among the securities on deposit, the Receiver found $78,905 of United States registered bonds, and $12,370 bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and of the Township of Greenville, N. J. The real estate purchased with the funds of the company is valued at $515,000, and includes sixteen double granite warehouses at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. The railroad securities purchased with the funds of the company cost $373,080, and are of the par value of $500,250. The call loans amount to $57,903 16, for which securities are held of the par value of $74,397. The time loans amount to $1,732,011, which amount is fully secured by bonds and mortgages. Open accounts amounting to $920,985 81 are secured by bonds and mortgages on estates in Cuba, and open accounts not secured amount to $279,105 61, of which sum $140,280 79 is due in Cuba and $93,298 16 in Mexico. The bills receivable amount to $114,227 12, and the cash on hand to $30,320 37, making the total assets $4,022,133 05. The liabilities are $1,877,046 95, of which $747,355 08 is due on unsecured deposits in Cuba; $31,285 28 in Europe, and $69,962 37 in this country, making the total unsecured deposits $848,602 73. The bills payable are $397,818 30, of which $297,472 24 are domestic and $100,346 06 foreign. The loans secured amount to $380,000, and the debts unsecured and partly unsecured to $250,625 72.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

A regular monthly meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings County was held last evening at the corner of Jay and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. After some amendments had been made to the by-laws, a resolution was offered by Mr. Gleeson, of the Eighteenth Ward, to the effect that it was the sense of the committee that when vacancies occurred in county or municipal offices they should be filled by true and tried Republicans. The resolution was debated at length, many of the speakers taking the ground that the passage of the resolution would be a direct censure of Mayor Schroeder, whose first official act was to nominate Gen. Slocum for the office of President of the Board of City Works. All those who discussed that subject denounced the conduct of the three Republican Aldermen who, it was claimed, corruptly bargained with the Democrats, in order that the nominees of the Republican caucus for President of the Board of Aldermen and City Clerk might be defeated. Mr. Gleeson, in supporting his resolution, said that the Republicans of both New-York and Kings County had lost much by trading with the Democrats. He said also that the nomination of Gen. Slocum was the result of a bargain between ex-Mayor Hunter and Mayor Schroeder. The resolution was finally adopted, with an amendment (which the maker refused to accept) to the effect that it did not refer to any action taken by Mayor Schroeder.

THE CITY OF WACO DISASTER.

Supervising Inspector Low has forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury his report respecting the disaster to the steam-ship City of Waco, which was burned off Galveston Bar on the night of Nov. 8, 1875, and by which the whole crew and passengers, numbering forty-nine persons, were lost. The value of the ship was $247,000, and of the cargo $350,000. The investigation by the local board here developed the fact that among the cargo were 300 cases of kerosene oil. Mr. Low says there is no doubt in his mind that the fire originated under decks from some cause, and burned a considerable time before it was discovered. He says that the lost ship was a first class steamer and was thoroughly equipped, and that the Inspectors have always found Messrs. Mallory & Co. ready and willing to comply with every requirement of the law in the equipment of their vessels, but in carrying petroleum in the ship they violated the law and are liable to its penalties. Mr. Low, in closing his report, draws attention to the very unsatisfactory and undefined laws regulating the transportation of petroleum. He is satisfied that the fire in this case did not originate in the oil, and that every case, or nearly every one of them, was thrown overboard.

RECORD OF ROBBERIES.

Early on Monday evening some unknown sneak thieves gained an entrance to the residence of Mr. Andrew Gilsey, No. 308 West Thirty-fourth street, while the family were at dinner, and broke open a bureau drawer from which they abstracted a gold watch, chain and locket, and other articles, valued in all at $500, with which they succeeded in making their escape. The apartments of Mary Pennyfeather, at No. 167 Madison street, were entered by sneak thieves on Monday evening and robbed of jewelry valued at $84. The liquor store of John Mall, No. 583 Ninth avenue, was, on Monday night, entered by burglars, who cut a panel in a door leading from the hallway of the adjoining tenement house, No. 401 West Forty-second street. The thieves carried off money and liquor and cigars valued in all at $61.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF ARRESTED.

On Friday last Henry Brady, alias "Poodle Murphy," the leader of a notorious band of Bowery roughs, entered a Fourth avenue car and attempted to rob one of the passengers. The conductor, one Julius Fellner, of No. 210 East Thirty-fourth street, interfered, when Brady suddenly drew a knife and threatened to stab him if he did not allow him to escape. On Monday night Detective McNamara, of the Central Office, who was informed of the facts, captured Brady in the Bowery. While attempting to take him to a station-house, however, he was set upon by a gang of the prisoner's friends, who tried to forcibly release him. The detective drew a revolver, and kept them at bay until assistance arrived, when he also made a prisoner of one Montgomery, who had been most active in trying to free Brady. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Justice Bixby committed the prisoners in $1,000 bail each to answer.

A GREAT BATTLE OF THE REBELLION.

LECTURE BEFORE THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY—THOMAS' CAMPAIGN AT NASHVILLE.

A large audience assembled at the annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society last evening in the society building. After the transaction of some preliminary business, the annual election was held, resulting in the choice of the following officers: President, Frederic De Peyster, LL. D.; First Vice President, William Cullen Bryant, LL. D.; Second Vice President, James W. Beekman; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, William J. Hoppin; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Evert A. Duyckinck; Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner; Treasurer, Benjamin H. Field; Librarian, George H. Moore, LL. D.

After a pleasant speech by the President, thanking the society for his re-election, the speaker of the evening, Major Gen. John Watts De Peyster, was introduced, and delivered an eloquent address on "Nashville—the Decisive Battle of the Rebellion." He claimed that the battle was the most perfectly executed of the late conflict. It had been considered that Thomas' campaign at Nashville was only a subordinate part of Sherman's combined operations in the Fall of 1864. The facts, the speaker said, prove this to be a misconception of the case. When Sherman started upon his march to the sea, Thomas, by Grant's suggestion, was left an independent part to play—to fight, with an almost unequipped body of men, a desperate antagonist at the head of a determined veteran army. Nothing, the speaker claimed, was done to diminish the weight of this responsibility, while almost everything was done to render his best measures insufficient and ineffectual. After giving an interesting résumé of the official correspondence carried on at this period between Thomas and his superiors, the speaker gave a vivid picture of the battle at Nashville. This crisis, he claimed, proved to the country that Thomas not only comprehended the necessities of the occasion, but that he also possessed the capacity to convert the doubtful issue into a triumphant one.

On Dec. 2, 1864, Hood reached Nashville, his forces comprising, according to accurate estimate, 42,000 men, drawn in an obtuse angle along the crest of a curve of hills, the right wing resting at Nolinsville pike and the left at Hillsborough pike. To this army Thomas presented a force nearly equal in numbers, but weaker by far than that of his adversary, Hood. The Union line of battle differed from that of the Confederate in being of a less flattened formation, much nearer a right angle, and strengthened at every commanding position by a fort or redoubt. Thomas himself occupied a prominent position at about the centre front overlooking the whole field of battle. Hood's attention was invited to the left and centre of the opposing force, where the antagonistic lines drew near together. The Union right wing then attacked the Confederate left wing, when Hood, perceiving the movement, withdrew troops to reinforce the menaced wing. Thomas, foreseeing this, slipped Schofield over to the right of Wood and supplied the former's place with Quartermaster's troops. As soon as the Confederate left began to roll up under Wilson's attack, Wood attacked their centre, which also gave way before him. Finding his left wing thus fiercely attacked, Hood weakened his right to reinforce it. But the decisive blow had been struck, and the Confederate centre once broken, the keystone of the arch was gone and the curve crumbled, leaving Thomas master with the setting sun. On the next day, the 16th, Thomas successfully repeated the same manœuvres and again defeated the Confederate forces, which Hood had disposed along the crest of the Haspeth Hills, five miles south of Nashville.

Mr. De Peyster concluded with the following tribute to the memory of the dead hero:

"Sherman, in a recent letter, drawn forth apparently by the justified criticisms of his unfortunate *Memoirs*, remarks: 'Washington himself, the brightest character known to history, made mistakes and sustained reverses. I think Gen. Thomas one of the grandest characters in our history; but even the sun may have spots without detracting from its perfect fitness as the centre of the system of the world.' Why, then, did he not say so in his *Memoirs*? Commenting on this late concession to the sublime character of the dead, the hero of Gettysburg said: 'There was no spot on the disk of Thomas.' Thomas made no mistakes, and sustained no reverses, as did Washington. He retrieved the mistakes of others, and he compensated for their reverses. As for himself he never, never, never failed."

THE BABBITT EMBEZZLEMENT.

DISCREDIT THROWN UPON THE STORY—MR. BABBITT SAID TO BE A MONOMANIAC—WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT MR. BECKWITH IN UTICA.

The Utica *Herald* of yesterday contains the following statement in regard to Beckwith, the alleged embezzler, who was many years a resident of that city:

"Mr. Beckwith spent the greater part of his life in this city. He was brought up in the family of the late Rufus Conklin, of the firm of Lynn & Conklin. While serving as book-keeper for Messrs. Lynn & Conklin, the attention of Milton H. Thomson, the well-known general insurance agent of this city, was attracted to the beauty of his penmanship and neatness, and accuracy of his accounts, and he was taken into Mr. Thomson's office. In 1863 or 1864, Mr. Beckwith accepted a responsible position in the general office of the Manhattan Insurance Company, where he continued in the full confidence of his employers until he obtained the position of confidential clerk for Mr. Babbitt, who is a distant relative of Mr. Thomson's, that gentleman recommending him very highly. In a short time he was appointed superintendent of Mr. Babbitt's business, and remained in that position until 1873, when, as his friends understand it, he resigned on account of the incessant labor of his position, to accept the superintendency of agencies for the Manhattan Insurance Company. His wife is a most estimable and charming young lady, well-known and universally beloved in Utica. A reporter of the *Herald* called upon Mr. Thomson, who is confident of the innocence of Mr. Beckwith. Mr. Thomson informed the reporter, what was already known, that Mr. Babbitt is believed to be a monomaniac upon the subject of being defrauded by employes, to whom he has been in the habit of intrusting the sole management of his business. Three or four of those who served him most faithfully before and after Mr. Beckwith's term were charged with similar offenses, but no action was ever taken against them. Mr. Thomson's family believe that interested parties have originated these charges, knowing Mr. Babbitt's tendencies in the matter of harboring suspicions, and for the sole purpose of plucking him of fat fees and large salaries.

The first expression of all practical men upon hearing of the case was one of total disbelief that any business, no matter how prosperous, could have $500,000, or even $100,000, taken out of its earnings without the fact being discovered within two years after the dishonest accountant had ceased to do duty. Several other points of the story of the embezzlement can be contradicted by Uticans. The detective claims that he did not discover Mr. Beckwith's residence without great difficulty. We know positively that ten or fifteen Utica ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability have visited Mr. Beckwith's home within the past month; that the house was well known to the officers of the Manhattan Insurance Company; that Mr. Babbitt himself has been at the house very frequently since Mr. Beckwith left his employ, and that gifts of value, fruits, flowers, and delicacies have been sent from Mr. Babbitt's house to Mr. Beckwith from time to time.

ATTACHMENT OF BECKWITH'S PROPERTY.

In the suit brought by Benjamin T. Babbitt against Charles R. Beckwith and Thomas R. Lewis, Judge Donohue granted an attachment yesterday of Beckwith's property.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club was held at the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening, Gen. Dakin, the President, in the chair. The principal business before the meeting was the project of erecting a club-house for the use of the members at Creedmoor, which it was resolved to build by subscription. The following officers donated the sums opposite their names last evening: Robert Schermerhorn, $100; George Crouch, $100; E. H. Sanford, $50; George S. Schermerhorn, $25; A. Alford, $25. The following committee was appointed to obtain a contract for building the house, provide plans, &c.: H. S. Jewell, Joseph Holland, George Crouch, and Jacob McGleney. In response to an invitation from the National Rifle Association, a committee of five was chosen to co-operate with a similar committee for the purpose of conducting the grand international match during the Centennial Exhibition. The following gentlemen form the committee: Robert Johnston, George Crouch, W. G. Coughtry, A. Alford, and G. S. Schermerhorn. The meeting then adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator James E. English, of Connecticut, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Prof. Locke Richardson, of Syracuse, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Major James M. Whittemore, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Baron Edouard de Rothschild and Count de Turenne, of Paris, are at the Brevoort House.

Prof. William P. Blake, of New-Haven; Hon. Nelson K. Hopkins, Buffalo; Gen. John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y.; Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis; Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, and ex-Congressman J. M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED CIVIL SUIT.

THE LEGAL STRIFE OVER THE JURY PANEL—THE COURT TO DECIDE THE QUESTION TO-DAY.

The preliminary legal strife over the array of jurors in the Tweed $6,000,000 suit was continued before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday. Douglas Taylor, the former Commissioner of Jurors, was the first witness called, and was examined relative to the manner of making up the lists of persons liable to jury duty, and of furnishing the same to the County Clerk. In 1870, he said, he had made up a series of books or lists containing the names of persons liable to jury duty. These were obtained from former books of a similar kind, from the pool lists, the directory, and other available sources. In making out the jury lists to be sent to the County Clerk, the names were omitted of those who had served as jurors within the preceding ten months, and who were consequently not liable, and of those who desire to serve at other periods of the year. Subsequent additional lists were sent as fast as completed. The first list sent in was known as the original list. Very many questions in regard to the details of the preparation of the lists were asked the witness by the counsel on both sides, the plaintiff's counsel endeavoring to show that the first or original list was the completed list as far as could be made out within the time at the disposal of the Commissioner of Jurors. The defense, however, tried to prove that the law on the subject was not carried out, and that the lists were made up incorrectly.

G. K. Ackerman, of the Commissioner's office, was recalled and examined in regard to the preparation of the present lists. J. J. Burns, of the same office, also gave testimony on this point.

Ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody, one of the elisors, was then called for the plaintiff and testified that the Mr. Southwick who was intended to be summoned as one of the array was John C. Southwick and not George W. Southwick, as the list incorrectly had it.

Mr. Peckham then, in summing up on the question, contended that the law had been complied with in the case and that suitable jurors had been drawn. He referred to the antiquity of the practice of drawing struck juries in England, from which the law of this State had been derived. At one time the elisors in a case drew such a jury by sticking a pen at random into the book containing a list of names of persons liable to serve as jurors, and taking the names nearest the point of the pen.

Mr. Carter, also of counsel for the people, made an elaborate argument. He said that the challenge was to the array, not to an individual juror. It was a question raised by a suitor, who must claim that he was injured by some irregularity of the law. The objection raised was a dilatory one. In the case of administrative statutes enacted for the purpose of public convenience and public utility, aside from any special attention to the rights of individuals, if there had been a failure to comply fully with all the provisions, the only consequence derivable was that the public officer must be called to account for it. No individual could take any advantage from it or still less could he arrest the administration of justice. In fact no substantial objection had been offered. The Commissioner had substantially complied with the law. If the elisors were to select the forty-eight names from the whole list of 25,000 names, it would be a labor of many weeks. Again, the defendant would not suffer prejudice because the names were drawn from a list of nearly six thousand instead of the whole number of those liable to serve. The only question was, are the jurors summoned legally qualified to serve, and of such a character that neither party can take exception to them.

David Dudley Field said that all these assertions were trivial. The defense had been content to go to trial with the case before an ordinary jury. The plaintiff's counsel insisted on having a struck jury, and they must abide by the law in its selection. The first objection to the jury was as to the list, and the second as to the individual not on the list. Mr. Carter, interrupting, said that he did not understand that any stress would be laid on the misnomer by which a wrong name was written on the list during the transcribing of the names, but the court could amend this error.

Mr. Field continuing, then said: "We have heard, Sir, of the eloquent denunciations of Grattan and Curran of the packing of Irish juries. This, Sir, is an attempt to pack a jury to find a verdict against Tweed. Such a thing has not been done for a quarter of a century. See to it, Sir, (addressing Mr. Peckham) that every step is conformable to the law, and it is our right as well as our duty to insist on it."

Mr. Field laid great stress on the mistake in regard to Mr. Southwick's name. In one case he said 300 jurors were ordered to be drawn. Three hundred and two were drawn by mistake, and the court ordered the panel quashed.

Judge Westbrook announced that he would decide the question this morning.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY SUITS.

The General Term of the Superior Court has just rendered a decision in the case of the Mayor, &c., against the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company and the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company. The action was brought to restrain the first-named company from running a ferry from this City to Staten Island, and to prevent the North Shore Company from permitting or consenting to the use of their property for such a purpose by the New-York and Staten Island Company. The latter, the City claimed had received no franchise enabling them to run the ferry. Furthermore, the North Shore Company had not received permission from the City to lease any of its property to the other company. The defense set up a lease of the dock front with permission to operate the ferry obtained from the Department of Docks, and a permission for the leasing of the property. A preliminary injunction obtained against the defendants was continued by the Special Term, and from this the appeal was taken. On the part of the companies it was claimed that the Department of Docks had the power of leasing the franchises of ferries. Chief Justice Monell, who delivered the opinion of the court, holds that this is not so, the sole power of granting ferry franchises being in the Mayor and Commonalty in accordance with the old Colonial charters, and that the Dock Department exceeded its powers in leasing the dock for ferry purposes. The injunction is therefore continued with costs and disbursements to be taxed. Judge Curtis concurr in the opinion.

In the cases of the Mayor, &c., against the same defendants, and of the People, &c., ex rel. The Mayor, &c., against William H. Pendleton, a decision is also given, the court holding that there appears no just reason why the orders appealed from imposing fines and imprisonment for the violation of the injunction should not be affirmed with costs.

Under this decision each of the companies is fined $250. Pendleton, in addition to the fine is to be imprisoned for one month. He was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Controller's office and taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

LORRAIN FREEMAN'S WILL CONTESTED.

The will of the late Lorrain Freeman, of this City, which is contested by one of the family, came up for trial yesterday before Surrogate Van Schaick. Mr. Freeman, who was formerly a very successful merchant in this City, died in September last, leaving an estate valued at about three hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The will is dated in July, 1873, and by its terms each of the children, nine in number, seven by a former wife, including Mrs. Dilleber, widow of the late John R. Dilleber, and two children by a second wife, are left $10,000. The rest of the estate is left in equal shares to them, with the exception of one daughter, Mrs. Susan Dixon, and who now contests the will. There was found with the will a separate codicil, not executed, framed for the purpose of allowing Mrs. Dixon equal rights with the rest. This, it is claimed, showed the evident intention on the part of the deceased that she should share with the rest, and will be offered as evidence of this intent. Beyond this, the will is contested on the grounds of a want of testamentary capacity in the deceased, on account of unsoundness of mind, and further allegation is made that undue influence was brought to bear upon him. At the trial yesterday the subscribing witnesses were examined and cross-examined, after which the proponents rested the case. The trial will be continued to-day. S. H. Thayer for proponents; J. Edgar Mills for Mrs. Raynor, one of the heirs; Judge E. L. Fancher and Judge F. J. Fithian for the contestant, Mrs. Dixon.

THE BOWEN LIBEL SUITS SETTLED.

The second and third of the three libel suits brought by Henry C. Bowen against the Brooklyn *Eagle* have been settled. The second suit was called yesterday morning but put off for some hours owing to the illness of Mr. Fullerton. In the afternoon the lawyers engaged on both sides, informed the court that the suit had been satisfactorily settled. The suit brought by Mr. Bowen against James McDermott, a reporter on the *Eagle*, for $50,000 damages has also been settled. It is understood that the defendants are to pay the amount of the verdict in the Kidd case without appeal.

THE DEPOSIT OF ASSIGNEES' BONDS.

The case of the Produce Bank against Joseph Morton and another has just been decided by the General Term of the Superior Court. The action has excited some comment, since Judge Freedman's decision in regard to it at Special Term, to the effect that in this County the deposit of an Assignee's bond in the rooms occupied by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas as his office, is not a filing in the County Clerk's Office, as required by the act of 1860. It has been usual to keep assignees' bonds in the Clerk's office of the Court on Common Pleas. The General Term has granted a new trial on the ground that the plaintiff did not exhaust his remedy at law, and is therefore not in a position to claim the intervention of the equity powers of the court in moving to set aside the assignment made by the defendants. This defect being fatal to the plaintiff's case, the court does not consider the question of the deposit of an assignee's bond, which has created so much anxiety among lawyers. D. J. Newland appeared for the plaintiff, and Franciolí, Tilney & Mosher for the defendants.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CASES ARGUED YESTERDAY—ADMITTED TO PRACTICE AS AN ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the following cases were argued:

No. 99.—*Allen vs. Allen.*—Appeal from Supreme Court for the District of Columbia.—This was the action of the wife for a divorce, a mensa et thoro, on the ground of desertion. The judgment below was against her for irregularity, invalidating the service of process. It is here maintained that the judgment was erroneous in so holding. The question upon the merits, aside from that of desertion, is whether certain real estate, held in the name of the husband, was purchased by the separate means of the wife, derived from her father, and therefore hers, as claimed, or whether, in point of fact, it is legally the estate of the husband, as claimed by him. M. Thompson for appellant; J. H. Bradley, Jr., for appellee.

No. 101.—*Haines et al. vs. Carpenter et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Louisiana.—This is a suit of the appellants, as Trustees of the Baptist Church of Vicksburg, to recover from the appellee, Carpenter, Executor, and others, under a devise for the benefit of the church made in the will of one Mrs. Grover, of Madison Parish, La. The bill charged conspiracy between Carpenter, as Trustee, and the other co-defendants, to have unfounded claims established against the estate, in succession, in fraud of the rights of the church. The court below sustained the demurrer to the bill, on the grounds, first, that exclusive jurisdiction of the matter of the suit was vested in the courts of the State, and, second, that the matters complained of were not subject to the equity powers of the United States courts. It is here contended otherwise, and the case of Payne vs. Hook (7 Wallace, 425,) is cited as a case in point, on the authority of which, it is said, there must be a reversal. Case submitted on the printed briefs of Joseph Casey for appellant, appellee not appearing.

No. 87.—*Daniel C. Sawin, plaintiff in error, vs. Dennis G. Kenney and Thomas Foley.*—Mr. M. H. Carpenter suggested the death of Thomas Foley, one of the defendants in error, and moved that the case abate as against him. Granted.

No. 87.—*Daniel C. Sawin, plaintiff in error, vs. Dennis G. Kenney.*—Mr. Corwine moved the court to enter the appearance of the administratrix of Daniel C. Sawin, the plaintiff in error in this cause, whose death has already been suggested. Granted.

No. 57.—*The First Unitarian Society of Chicago, plaintiff in error, vs. H. F. Faulkner et al.*—On motion of Mr. Quinton, mandate allowed to issue.

No. 391.—*The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. R. S. Buck.*—This cause was submitted on printed argument by Mr. A. B. Pittman, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. W. P. Harris, for the defendant in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 608.—*H. Hoover, Assignee, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Abraham Wise et al.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by J. H. B. Latrobe, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by W. W. Boyce, for the defendants in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 609.—*The Board of Liquidation of Louisiana et al., appellants, vs. H. S. McComb.*—This cause was submitted on printed argument by J. A. Campbell and J. Q. A. Fellows, of counsel for the appellants, and by Thomas J. Semmes and Robert Mott for the appellees, under the twentieth rule.

No. 634.—*Desire A. Chaffraix, appellant, vs. Arthur Shiff.*—This cause was submitted on printed argument by C. Robinson, of counsel for the appellant, under the twentieth rule.

No. 730.—*Frank A. Otis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Henry B. Cullum, Receiver, &c.*—This cause was submitted on printed argument by Alfred Ennis, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. George R. Peck, for the defendant in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 108.—*Sarah E. Lloyd et al., appellants, vs. M. C. Fulton, Trustee, &c.*—This cause was argued by Mr. P. Phillips, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. John D. Pope, for the appellee.

No. 109.—*Thomas E. Williams et al., appellants, vs. Thomas B. Florence et al.*—Passed.

No. 110.—*Rufus Baker and Isaac F. Baker, Assignees, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Henry S. White.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Charles E. Perkins, for plaintiffs in error.

On motion of Mr. N. H. Sharpless, Charles Swayne, of Philadelphia, was admitted to practice as an attorney and solicitor of this court.

COURT NOTES.

In the case of Edwin Gompertz against James M. Herron, Justice Gross, of the Marine Court, has just rendered a decision in favor of the defendant.

The Superior Court, General Term, has just rendered a decision ordering a new trial in the case of Aaron Herzberg, and another against Henry Murray.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Joseph Morris, charged with stabbing Christian Alls in the head, neck, and back, in a Forsyth street quarrel, on the 28th of November, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for one year and six months.

The General Term of the Supreme Court was in session yesterday. The Dolan case was set down for Monday next. The cases of the lawyers who are to show cause why they should not be disbarred will be taken up on Thursday of next week.

Application was made yesterday in the Surrogate's office for the issuance of letters of administration to Mrs. Dilleber, widow of the late John R. Dilleber, and for her appointment as guardian of the children of the deceased. So far as known the deceased left no will.

The following assignments were recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Peter W. Lawrie and George H. Chase, composing the firm of P. W. Lawrie & Co., to Robert G. Cornell; Thomas B. Bynner to Daniel F. Appleton; William E. Whiteman to Alden Solmans; and Robert W. Smith and Theron Baldwin to Samuel Jamieson, Jr.

Philip O'Neil, Jr., and Richard Goodwin, Jr., who assigned their property to Cornelius Desmond, report their liabilities at $9,033 34, and their assets at $18,975 59. A bond in $18,000 was ordered. In the assignment of Henry Russell to John Daniell, Jr., the liabilities are set down at $15,007 45, the nominal assets at $8,726 05, and the real assets at $5,000.

Anthony Vernay, a teamster, charged with embezzling $55 from his employer, Bernard F. Lynch, Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and Thomas J. Hackett, charged with embezzling $13 75, the amount of a bill collected by him for his employers, Altman & Co., No. 337 Sixth avenue, pleaded guilty. Vernay was sent to the Penitentiary for six months and Hackett for five months.

In the suit of the *Tribune* Association against A. B. Smith, the Superior Court, General Term, decides, (Chief Justice Monell giving the opinion,) that in making up a case for appeal from a decision of the court below refusing a delay and granting an inquest, not only the affidavits used but also the oral statements made should properly be included in the papers, unless the party objecting to them insisted at the time that they should be reduced to writing and verified.

Some months since, three indictments for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods were found against Charles B. Rouss and William J. Bell, comprising the firm of Rouss, Bell & Co., well-known dry goods auctioneers. The accused were released on $17,500 bail each, and shortly afterward it was discovered that Rouss had fled from New-York, leaving his surety, Martin Shea, No. 138 Summit street, Brooklyn, responsible for the amount of his bond. Mr. Shea had the fugitive arrested, in St. Louis, and he was brought to the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and, having been surrendered by his bondsman, was committed to the Tombs by Judge Sutherland.

The divorce suit of Joseph Walker against Mary Jane Walker came up for argument before Judge J. F. Daly, in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on the preliminary motion for the award of $400 per week alimony and $3,000 counsel fee. The papers in the case were partially read, and the further hearing was adjourned until this morning. A physician's certificate was read in behalf of Mrs. Walker, stating that she was suffering from the effects of a typhoid fever which she had had some years ago, and found it necessary to have recourse to stimulants at times. This was in answer to the allegation that she was addicted to drinking to excess.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Orders granted.—Foster vs. Pemrose; Lange vs. Lange; Morange vs. Lent; The National Photo-Chemical Company vs. Clark.

Settled.—Harbison vs. Van Valkenburgh; Dean vs. Ward.

By Judge Donohue.

Labbutt vs. Delahanty.—Order as signed correct.

By Judge Barrett.

Motions granted.—Coleman vs. McLaughlin; Mangell vs. Floyd; National Bank of Redemption vs. Johnstone; Richards vs. Friedman; First National Bank of Georgetown vs. Fitch; Obarrio vs. McGrath; Sandmeyer vs. Falk; Catoir vs. Lambert; Bartlett vs. Einstein; Buchtenkirch vs. Barrett; Rand vs. Ladd; matter of McMullen; Dodd vs. Dreyfuss; Morgan vs. Lambert; Townshend vs. Dixon; Moller vs. Palmer; Drumgold vs. Conroy; American Exchange National Bank vs. Linghorn; Downs vs. Smith; Colwell vs. Williams; Reese vs. Jaques; Hoople vs. Wendel; Webster vs. Hood; Hinchman vs. Adams; Wilkin vs. Pier et al.; Phelan vs. Miller; Oriental Savings Bank vs. Rowe; Allen vs. Smith; Sherman vs. Frank.

Eastman vs. Ward.—Proof of service bad.

Tallcot vs. Moore.—Referred to Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., to ascertain the damage sustained by defendants through the injunction.

Motions denied.—Johnson vs. Cassidy; Halstead vs. Koss; Cortelyou vs. Muloch; Gault vs. Smith; McCabill vs. Donnell; Wright vs. Warrin.

Gallaud, &c., vs. West.—Motion for mandamus denied, with $10 costs.

Genet vs. Carpenter.—Motion granted and cause referred to P. T. Ruggles to hear and determine.

Owens vs. Pickert.—Motion denied on defendant's stipulating within ten days, as suggested upon the argument; otherwise granted.

Dieffenbach vs. Dieffenbach.—Proof of service bad.

Snyder vs. McComb.—An allowance of $150 granted to defendants, and upon payment of that sum and costs the plaintiff may discontinue and vacate the judgment of record.

Matter of Bernhard.—Order granted and bond approved.

Johnson vs. Swithenbank.—Motion dismissed; it was made for last year.

Lewis vs. Ries.—Five per cent. extra allowance granted.

Harding vs. Garthan.—Granted. Memorandum.

Bingham vs. O'Donnell.—Proof of service bad, and the papers ignore the rule as to press copies.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Kohler, &c., vs. Chapman et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Ladd vs. Arkell.—The Sheriff is entitled to his poundage. He must be deemed to have "served" the execution on collecting its amount, and his poundage is in the nature of a commission, computed upon the amount collected, and allowed as his compensation for effecting such service. Let the bill be taxed accordingly.

Haack vs. Haack.—Referred back to the Referee to take proof as to the identity of the defendant with the person on whom summons and complaint were served, agreeable to the requirements of the original order of reference, which has not been complied with in report.

Thompson vs. Havemeyer et al.—Reference ordered.

Neidnicht vs. Hennig.—Demurrer allowed, and judgment for defendant, with costs.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.—The case must be engrossed as required by rule 10 of this court. It will then be ordered on file. Case returned to Clerk of Special Term.

Davis vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company.—The printed case must be made to conform to the one offered for filing by striking out all objections not excepted to and all the exceptions of the defendant. When done the case will be ordered on file.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Smith vs. McDonald.—The subpœna should be obeyed and the examination proceeded with.

Nathan vs. Hugel.—Order settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
46—Bartlett vs. Shirley.	144—Stolls, &c., vs. Cantrell.
53—Fougera vs. Maurice. &c.	152—Fagan vs. Magnes.
56—Yung vs. Wagstaff.	165—McLellan, &c., vs. Clow.
86—Bechstein vs. Hirsch, &c.	175—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Fields, &c.
87—Marsh vs. Marsh.	
88—Averill vs. Rogers.	

Call No. 175 to No. 235 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
78—— vs. ——.	125—The People ex rel Elliott vs. N.Y. Cotton Exchange.
104—Sandford et al., &c., vs. Cotterill et al.	126—Hatten vs. Hatten.
105—Crommelin vs. Sandford, &c.	130—Dayton P. A. vs. Johnson.
24—Cowden et al. vs. Teale.	131—The People ex rel Styles vs. Ackert.
33—Chase vs. Lord et al.	132—Parker vs. McCann, &c.
72—Duncan vs. De Witt.	133—The People ex rel, &c., vs. Lee.
74—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith, &c.	134—Matter of Cameron, &c.
117—Hook et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	135—The People ex rel Taylor vs. Dunlap.
118—Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c.	136—The People &c., vs. N. Y. and Staten Island Ferry.
119—Banker et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	138—Winterton, &c., vs. Winterton.
120—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.	139—— vs. ——.
122—Bevan et al. vs. Cooper, et al.	140—— vs. ——.
123—The People ex rel Hall vs. Diehle.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Donohue, J.

Demurrer. Nos.	Nos.
17—Booth et al. vs. Kitchen et al.	123—Angell et al. vs. McDougall.
Law and Fact.	124—De Peyster vs. Mortimer.
33—Douglas vs. Douglas.	125—Lyne vs. Williams.
53—Sturgis vs. Drew et al.	126—Muller vs. Grant et al.
92—Hicks et al vs. Price et al.	127—At. & Pac. Tel. Co. vs. L. & At. Tel. Co.
101—Johnson vs. Harland et al.	128—Jessurum vs. Kenz'e et al.
102—Beaseley vs. The City of Brooklyn.	129—Klingler vs. Cameron.
103—Earle vs. Scott et al.	130—Hooper vs. McCormack et al.
104—Miller vs. Senior.	131—Levy et al. vs. Merrill.
105—Conklin vs. Godwin et al.	132—Merritt vs. Weston et al.
106—Nelson vs. Tracy, &c.	133—Braunscheidt et al. vs. Bissinger et al.
107—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Roder et al.	134—Schell vs. Devlin et al.
108—Seymour vs. Hasen et al.	136—Goepp et al. vs. Sterne et al.
109—Gardner vs. The Mayor, &c.	137—Ranney vs. Peyser.
110—Houghton et al. vs. Lamonette et al.	138—Amer. Female G'n So. vs. The Mayor, &c.
111—Potter vs. Coulter.	139—Brown vs. Goodwin et al.
112—Bolger et al. vs. Wood.	140—Wentworth et al. vs. Morange et al.
113—Hay vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.	141—Biggam vs. Biggam.
114—Clark, &c., vs. Clark.	142—Dexter vs. The Mayor & K. Co.
115—Ch. & 10th St. R. R. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	143—N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Spaders et al.
116—Hicks vs. Martin, &c.	144—Paine vs. Trinity Church.
117—N. Y. State L. & T. Co. vs. Cook Co. Nat. Bank of Ch.	145—Farley vs. Farrell.
118—Brown vs. Fuller.	146—Curry vs. Witters.
119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.	147—Ebert vs. Montgomery et al.
120—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt.	148—Day vs. Anthony.
121—Pam et al. vs. Vilmer.	149—De Ruyter et al. vs. Lombard et al.
122—De Castro et al. vs. Brett et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3834—Sage vs. The Mayor &c.	2043—Salter, &c., vs. Kennedy, &c.
2079—Higham vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Co.	1989—Sperry vs. Pape et al.
897—Millard vs. Payne et al.	2289—St. John vs. The H. and Del. Canal Co.
3845—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.	2293—Blandy vs. Gould et al.
2181—Roberts vs. Hill.	2295—Gold and Stock Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhausen.
2119—Bigler vs. The Mayor, &c.	2299—Agramonte vs. Russell.
467—Steinbeck vs. Brennan, &c.	2305—Graham vs. Pierson et al.
1579—Sherman vs. Hoffman.	2307—Rudd, &c., vs. Hasfield et al.
1641—Fish vs. Felt.	2315—Abernethy vs. Gillon.
3686—Hartshorne et al. vs. Battershall et al.	2321—Kleinknect vs. Conner, &c.
2291—Comstock vs. Drohan.	1188½—Baer v. Leppert et al.
1629—Schappert vs. Sulzer.	
835—Brown vs. Matthews.	
895—Allerton vs. Matthews.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Westbrook, J.

Case on—No. 3992—The People, &c., vs. Tweed, &c., et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3589—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.
988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	1488—Gray et al. vs. Amidown.
4005—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	996—Lapartas vs. Vanderbilt.
363—Peck vs. Phenix Ins. Co.	152—Giguel et al. vs. Brander, Jr., et al.
3377—Sardinia vs. Blanco et al., &c.	1244—Watson vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.	1030—Weeks vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
4198—Romain vs. Hatch.	924½—Jackson vs. Walker.
1431½—Hart vs. Hatch.	956—Mackay vs. Farmers' Mut. Ins. Co. of Penn.
713½—Ainsworth versus Bachus.	3498—Schillinger vs. Demsak.
3001—Morange vs. Hymes et al.	514—Winchester et al. vs. Bentley et al.
3922—Weber vs. Craig.	978—Christie et al. vs. Van Orden.
4009—Clark vs. Waters et al.	
809½—Rothschild vs. G. & H. & 42d St. R. Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
75—Kupfer vs. Hagen et al.	1675—Goetberg vs. Conner, &c.
751—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al.	1743—Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow et al.
1401—Wehle vs. Conner, &c.	689—Starrs vs. Potts.
805—Yung vs. Farley et al.	839—Trubee vs. Sypher et al.
781—Adalt vs. Noyes.	331—Travers vs. O'Brien, &c.
1811—Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.	333—Shields vs. Goldman.
965—Keyser vs. Kelly, &c.	879—Potts vs. Hyman.
1349—Kelly vs. West et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1818—Parker, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.	932—Hendricks vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Co.
1326—Bohle, &c., vs. H. R. M. and F. R. R. Co.	942—Jones vs. Metropolitan Gas-light Co.
898—Gillotte vs. Jackson, al.	930—Dunphy vs. Erie Railway Company.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.	712—Harrington et al. vs. Shevill et al.
954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank.	704—Wilson vs. Shepperd.
800½—Geru vs. Fiske et al.	862—N. Y. and R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al.
958—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.	614—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1218—Sturm vs. Williams.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Sedgwick and Curtis, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Roberts vs. White et al., &c.	35—Mitchell et al. vs. Vermont C. Min. Co.
12—Hegeman vs. Cantrell.	36—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
16—Laurence vs. Cabot et al.	37—Cochran vs. Gottwald et al.
20—Hamilton vs. Third Av. R.R. Co.	38—Volkman et al. vs. Feldman.
28—Davis, &c., vs. Third Av. R.R. Co.	39—Harrison vs. Lourie.
29—Nelson, Jr., vs. Sun Mut. L. Ins. Co.	40—Beck vs. Lawrence.
32—Nolan vs. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	41—Porter vs. McGrath.
33—Vermilye vs. Dossy.	42—Kenyon vs. Sherman et al.
34—Weiss vs. Brennan, &c.	43—Crosby vs. Watts.
	44—Durant vs. Abenroth, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
986—Moller vs. Tuska.	350—Horstmann vs. O'Brien.
696—Latuss et al. vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	1111—Delisle vs. Zust.
1245—Greene vs. Barmore.	1093—Hook &c. vs. Mathews.
611—Crasto vs. Frey.	728½—Gardner vs. Sherwood.
1999—Brennan vs. The Mayor &c.	777—Duncan vs. Brennan.
1002—Schwartz vs. Peck.	601—Moody vs. Schieffelin.
1150—Clark vs. Parker.	955—Sibel vs. Hillier et al.
65—Bender vs. Everard.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
566—Hexter vs. Brennan.	1257—Charlick vs. Bryant.
2304—Louie vs. Stratton.	1258—Hillier vs. Roessler.
2000—Wallack vs. Raynor.	1259—Berliner vs. Keit.
1683—Conroy vs. The Mayor &c.	1260—Devlin vs. Gallagher.
1252—Storeken vs. Story.	1261—Durkee vs. Tol. Wab. and W. Railway Co.
1253—Yates vs. Carr.	1262—Jordan vs. Kirchoff.
1255—Bach et al. vs. Lichtenstein.	1263—Koehler vs. Rosenburg et al.
1256—Lannon &c. vs. Tatham et al.	1265—Minroth vs. Stichl et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

No. 13—McMurtrie vs. Kelly.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
92—Mierson vs. Reilley.	142—Kenney vs. White.
105—McManus vs. Alexander.	143—Lowry vs. Barnes.
116—Reckhow vs. Stewart et al.	32—Boyd vs. Finalite.
131—Donegan vs. Fitchen.	43—Pepper vs. Plunket et al.
132—Boyd vs. Strange et al.	75—Clarkson et al. vs. Brennan.
133—Emden vs. Phillipstein.	78—Carpenter vs. Westendanger.
134—McNamara vs. Abb.	79—Blees Sew. Mach. Co. vs. Mailland.
140—Howe Mach. Co. vs. Remington S. M. Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
5807—Mazzur vs. Jordan.	3725—Maher vs. Farley.
6074—Seller vs. Cummings.	3729—Scheider vs. Frankel.
6149—Helmkeet et al. vs. Lancaster.	3730—Kurtz vs. Schulm.
6210—Buck et al. vs. Wehage et al.	3731—Burnett et al. vs. Rowe, et al.
3591—Stevens vs. Dry D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.	3733—Johnson vs. Kearney.
4610—Bohan vs. Wiejers.	3734—Huth et al. vs. Cohen.
5772—Booth et al. vs. Dunnigan et al.	3736—Lang vs. Kempf.
	3737—Schwarz vs. Waring.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3317—McCann vs. Smith et al.	6345—Aborn et al. vs. Wallace et al.
5862—Stauf vs. Weidman, &c.	6346—Same vs. Same.
3664—Bollet vs. Heuter.	2541—McCrea vs. Slattery.
3622—Phillips vs. Coleman.	3716—Horner vs. Glencross.
5635—Lubosch et al. vs. Rink.	3718—Platt vs. Bang.
6134—N. Y. Gas Sav. Co. vs. Phelps, &c.	3719—Distler vs. H. & Bonded Col. Bureau.
6174—Brown vs. Rogers et al.	3722—Block vs. Nugent et al.
	3723—Oberwarth vs. Webb.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3701—Brett vs. Burdick.	5754—Martin vs. Herter.
6305—Ebbinghauser et al. vs. Arcadian Club.	6132—Strause vs. Mendel.
4630—Crow vs. Farrar.	6293—Landers et al. vs. McCready.
5796—Guilfoyle vs. Garrison.	6307—Hecker et al. vs. Loordin.
5940—Nat. Park Bank vs. Bunn et al.	4391—Pretsem vs. Dreyfuss.
4953—Welsh vs. Wintringham.	3743—Marren vs. Spears et al.
4607—Fitzsimmons et al. vs. Johnson.	4604—Quies vs. Bruggemann.
4476—Flynn vs. Hart.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Sutherland, J.

Frank McCarthy, robbery.	Mary Saffols, grand larceny.
William T. Erwin, John Burns, burglary.	Mary Pritchard, grand larceny.
Rody Bruner, Joseph Costello, burglary.	Wylie McPherson, grand larceny.
Martin Meyers, Albert Manglis, burglary.	Daniel M. Reid, grand larceny.
John Kiefe, burglary.	

DRUGGISTS SAY that the sale of DICK'S TASTELESS MEDICINES is increasing rapidly.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canada, for London.—Frank Buchanan, Mrs. Buchanan and infant, John Horne, Charles Chester, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Woodcock and 2 children, S. O. Hector, T. W. R. Graham.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, for Savannah.—Mrs. E. A. Taylor, Mrs. D. J. Crowley, Mrs. A. H. Thomas, Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Hamilton and daughter, Mr. Murray and wife, Miss A. Murray, A. W. Ketcham and son, H. F. Pitcher, S. H. Reed, William Strip, L. C. Homer, S. S. Junison, William Williams, Mr. Kerr, W. D. Macdougal, Miss M. L. Shepherd, Mrs. L. J. K. W. Backis, A. Blanchard, Dr. Charles Jordan, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Goodwin, James Richardson, S. Richardson, W. H. Richardson, Bridget Dwier, Miss Mania, E. S. Conklin, John Corby, C. A. Chase, J. M. Richardson, Charles Rodden, M. Dalton, D. Sullivan, John Herbert, William Holmes, A. Ferguson La Rose, Charles Clark, A. H. Thomas, E. Pease, Miss Pease, J. F. Shedeker, J. Wilder.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—F. Hussey, Miss De Renne, W. De Renne, K. De Renne, F. T. Bresnahan, P. McCann, D. McCann, Mrs. Hawe, J. F. Fisher, M. Carroll, Miss D. Nelson, H. W. Hubbard, J. McHugh, N. F. Wright, J. C. Vigui.

In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.—Dr. Henry B. Wilson, Dr. A. H. Briggs, Mrs. C. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. Parnall, F. Nabru, A. W. Levyt, W. T. Watson, M. Stewart, L. Hirsch, Mrs. H. Rae, three children, and man servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:48 | Moon sets.....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:22 | Gov. Island...2:11 | Hell Gate...[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Jan. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, Mass., H. J. Dimock; Regulator, Doane, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; City of Chester, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, Eng., John G. Dale; State of Nevada, (Br.,) Braes, Antwerp, Belg., G. W. Colton.

Barks Alexander Keith, Fisher, Glasgow, Scotland, Snow & Burgess; Alaska, Nickerson, Adelaide, Australia, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Brig Tula, Miller, Belise, Hond., Wm. Jax & Co.

Schrs. David Clarkson, Ireland, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Isabel, Mather, Porta Bella, U. S. C., Owen Brennan; Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, Yarmouth, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.; Myrover, Brown, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Admiral, Steelman, Jacksonville, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Pioneer, Wakely, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina Dec. 30, and Port Royal 31st, with mdse. and passengers to H. Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Dec. 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Ashland, Crowell, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London Nov. 6, and Start Point 19th, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Made the southern passage, and had fine weather but light trades.

Bark Alianza, (Span.,) Bourlie, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to Galwey & Casado.

Bark Cleone, Wilson, Newcastle, Eng., 53 ds., in ballast to Brugere & Aviles. Dec. 26, lat. 28, lon. 64 45, spoke bark Marianna III., (Port.,) from Lisbon, for Philadelphia.

Brig Annie Gardner, (of Castine,) Havener, Pernambuco Nov. 14, via Hampton Roads, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. S. W. Perry, (of Boston,) Look, St. Mare 10 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to Isaac R. Staples.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Canada, for London; Columbus, for Havana; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Montezuma, for Barbados; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 2.—Arr. brig Ysidora Rionda, Plummer, Portland.

CAIBARIEN, Dec. 30.—Arr. brig Shannon, Moore, New-York; schrs. Isaac L. Clark, Lake, Philadelphia; O. V. Drisko, Drisko, Portland.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 3.—Sld. brigs Laurella, (Br.,) Veale, Jamaica; Woodcock, (Br.,) Byers, Cuba; Fortuna, (Br.,) Jamaica.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Arr. steamer St. Louis, (Br.,) Reed, Liverpool; bark Maggie Reynolds, (Br.,) Kinney, Newcastle; brigs Clara M. Goodrich, Look, Cardiff; Emma, Buckman, do.; 3d, schr. Sarah Potter, Wall, Georgetown, D. C.

Sld. 1st, steamer Gussie, Morgan, Indianola; 2d, bark Felis, (Span.,) Arrutia, New-Orleans; 3d, bark Maipo, (Span.,) Font, do.; brigs Almogabar, (Span.,) Milleth, Savannah; Rafael Pomar, (Span.,) do.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 4.—Arr. schrs. Arcilla and Laura, New-York; Lizzie K. and Mary Ella, Portland; Glosey, Boston.

Sld. 3d, schrs. Cuba, Matanzas; Speculator, (Br.,) New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

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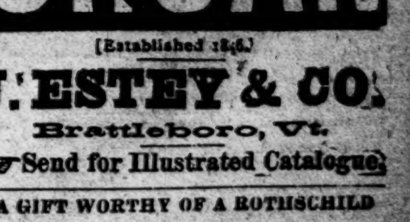

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